













**The Times-Mirror Company,**  
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## The Los Angeles Times

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### LOS ANGELES ILLUSTRATED.

A new work to be entitled "Los Angeles Illustrated" is now being brought to the notice of our citizens by properly-authorized canvassers, who are provided with written credentials signed

### THE TIMES-MIRROR CO.

### THE HARBOR QUESTION AGAIN.

Not much has been heard of late on the subject of the government deep-water harbor for Los Angeles county, but it would be foolish to suppose because of this apparent silence that the parties who are endeavoring to override the repeated decisions of government engineers are idle. Such is very far from being the case. They are not that kind of people. They are working, but they are working on the quiet. They recognize that they have a difficult task on hand and that their best policy is to keep as far away from the search-light of public opinion and debate as possible.

Just at present the policy of these people, to judge from their numerous official or semi-official newspaper organs, is to treat the whole subject as if it was an entirely new one—as if it had not already been settled two or three times in a sufficiently decisive manner to satisfy all except those who have some personal interests at stake. We are asked by these newspapers to believe that it really makes very little difference whether the deep-water harbor goes to San Pedro or Santa Monica, and that the great majority of the citizens of Los Angeles and Southern California do not care a fig which of these two places gets the harbor.

Now all this is false, and the newspapers which print such statements know that it is false, just as well as do the parties who procure them to print the statements. It is rather tiresome to have to thrash over this chaff so often, but the importance of the subject to the people of this section, the paucity of newspapers in Southern California which have the courage to come out on the side of the people and tell the truth, and the persistent, go-by-like manner in which a powerful corporation, backed by millions of dollars, is working for a result that is against the interest of the people, make it necessary to go back to this subject from time to time.

In a nutshell, then, the case is this: The Southern Pacific Company had a wharf at Santa Monica; it tore down that wharf at Santa Monica to go to San Pedro, which it considered a better location; it remained there for years, working hard for appropriations to improve San Pedro, and never discovering that there was anything the matter with that harbor until the Terminal Railway Company bought Rattlesnake Island and the Santa Fe Company went to Redondo, which, being north of San Pedro, has the advantage of getting the first "whack" at steamships coming from San Francisco loaded with merchandise for our people. Then the Southern Pacific Company went a few miles north of Santa Monica, bought up through other people the entire water front, with the exception of a few feet, built a long wharf and proceeded to lobby at Washington for the defeat of an appropriation for a deep-water harbor at San Pedro which had already been recommended by the government engineers. They succeeded in getting another board of engineers appointed, which, as we all know, once more reported strongly in favor of San Pedro and against Santa Monica. The engineers said that San Pedro was a better place for a harbor than Santa Monica, that it was better for the purpose of defense in time of war, and that the harbor could be built there cheaper than at the Southern Pacific site.

This might have been supposed to be sufficient; but Mr. Huntington, who never seems to know when he is beaten, kept pegging away, and succeeded in getting a Senatorial committee appointed to come and look at the ocean from the veranda of Senator Jones's beautiful seaside residence, the Senator being one of this same committee.

Of late the advocates of the Santa Monica site have been using another argument, to wit, that the people of Los Angeles county have no chance of getting a deep-water harbor at all unless they have the active co-operation of the Southern Pacific Company, which co-operation can only be obtained for Santa Monica. They say that San Diego is a good enough harbor anyhow, and that nothing but the big "pull" which is possessed by Mr. Huntington will induce Congress to vote any money for an artificial harbor in this section. Now this is absurd. The Southern Pacific Com-

pany is a very powerful corporation, but it is not yet quite the government of the United States, although Mr. Huntington sometimes seems to be under the impression that it is. Mr. Huntington has been the only obstacle in the way of work upon a government harbor at San Pedro, which would have been commenced a couple of years ago had it not been for him. The Southern Pacific practically says to the people of Los Angeles and Southern California: "You shan't have a harbor at all unless you take our harbor, where we own the waterfront." This is a very bold stand to take. It is so bold as to even appear somewhat foolish to the people of this section, who, as Mr. Huntington should remember, are not quite in the same position as the unfortunate merchants of San Francisco, whom he has so long ruled with a rod of iron. We have two overland roads here, and expect one or two more in due time. Our people are not afraid of the Southern Pacific Company of Kentucky, nor will they consent to be bullied or insulted by it without striking back, and striking hard.

When Mr. Huntington's organs assert that the question of whether this harbor shall be located at San Pedro or Santa Monica is a trifling matter, and that our people are indifferent on the subject, they state what, as we have above said, is absolutely groundless. It is only necessary to refer to the fact that at a vote which was taken among the members of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, where the representatives of the Southern Pacific Company worked untiringly for weeks to influence votes, even going so far as to offer to pay the membership fees of a number of persons, the majority in favor of San Pedro against Santa Monica was at the ratio of nearly three to one. It might be further mentioned that political conventions of both the leading parties have adopted resolutions in favor of San Pedro, and that both the Republican and Democratic nominees for Congress in this district have expressed themselves strongly and unreservedly in favor of the government site—the people's site—and against the site where the Southern Pacific Company wishes the government of the United States to expend some \$3,000,000 for their private benefit and aggrandizement.

### A ROAST OF SCABS AND NIGHT-HAWKS.

The Times has received for publication the following "Open letter to the Los Angeles County Council of Labor," whatever that may be:

"A few evenings ago an emissary of your union handed into my house your circular, 'To Our Women Friends,' and also your 'Black List.' . . . black-list, it contains the names of merchants with whom I have dealt for years, and I know them to be truthful, honest and upright men, prominent and respected citizens, and no reputable union would attempt to blacken the character of such men. It is, in my opinion, an honor to these men to have their names published as men who cannot be made to bow down at the bidding of some low labor agitator. I am a working woman and a workingman's wife, but I am an American, and I believe in liberty to all, and I despise those curs who call honest workers scabs because they will not surrender their rights to a lazy non-working agitator.

"The real scab is the man who, under cover of the night distributes circulars attempting to stab in the dark the most respectable men in the city. I will keep your black-list, and I will patronize nobody but those whose names are on it, and I will induce my neighbors to do the same.

### THE POWER OF THE SUN.

During the past few weeks the attention of astronomers has been drawn to several enormous spots upon the face of the sun which are larger and in more violent eruption than anything that has been seen for a number of years past on the face of the solar luminary. It is now a well-established fact that these disturbances on the face of the sun are intimately connected with the atmospheric condition of the earth. Especially is this the case in regard to heat and drought and floods. It is believed that before long it will be possible to predict to a certain extent the occurrences of wet and dry seasons from a maximum or minimum occurrence of sun spots, which are now known to come with considerable regularity.

Few people, even those who have a smattering of science, fully realize the extent to which we upon the earth are dependent upon the sun. Scarcely more are a man's limbs dependent upon the action of his heart than the inhabitants of the planets are upon the great central luminary, the source of heat and life.

It is a fact that the sun's rays are the source of all terrestrial energy. Thus, the motive power of streaming water has its origin in the sun's rays, because it is their heat that causes the evaporation of the water on the earth's surface, which from the clouds returns as rain to the earth and

fills the rivers. In like manner it is the sun's rays which, owing to their unequal warming of the air strata, are the cause of the wind. All the motive power of our steam engines originates in the sun's rays, since the energy stored up in the coal is but sun rays which many millions of years ago were absorbed by the plants that constitute the coal. Electric light may be said to be in reality sun light, as far as it is produced by means of steam power or water power. Life of men, as well as of plants and animals, would be impossible without the energy coming from the sun; for the food we partake of is but accumulated and transformed sun force, which we also assimilate directly, as is proven by the fact that in darkness neither man nor plant can properly develop.

The "neatness and dispatch" with which Enoch Bates, the wife-murderer, was executed near Lehi, Utah, yesterday, suggests that, after all, there may be no more humane means of performing this disagreeable work than by the bullet. The condemned man was seated in a chair, a small piece of paper was placed over his heart as a target, and at the word of command six riflemen, concealed from view in a tent near by, fired simultaneously. Death was instantaneous and, of course, painless, the condemned man scarcely moving a muscle. It is understood that hanging is a barbarous and crude method of capital punishment. New York State has tried to improve upon it by the use of electricity, but the complete success of this experiment remains to be demonstrated. The gallotine is "mussy," though unquestionably more humane than hanging. The Utah method seems to be about as simple and painless as any. There is no doubt that it is effective.

Rev. R. C. Cave of St. Louis, the picturesque donkey who bray on December day disgusted the nation, and opened his mouth and emitted a low, growling sound, the sound of "lost cause." At a meeting of the ex-Confederate Historical and Benevolent Association of St. Louis, Thursday night, he declared that "the men who followed Lee, Jackson and Missouri's Price were not traitors and rebels, but true-hearted patriots, battling for their homes and native land," with a great deal more of the same sort. "The dime has come," he announced, flamboyantly, "when our feelings and convictions must be crystallized into a form that shall be thundered down to future generations." The name of the Rev. Cave will be "undoubtedly" given to future generations as the longest-eared ass that ever beheld in Missouri. Sure!

The amount of blood that has actually flowed thus far in the Breckinridge campaign is ridiculously small in comparison to the bloodthirsty talk that has been indulged in on both sides. But the two colonels are getting pretty mad, and it is quite possible that the blue grass of their district may be drenched with chivalric gore before this thing is ended. It would be very sad, of course, if one or both of the bloody colonels should be removed from the scene of earth before election day; but the ways of Providence are mysterious and past finding out.

Reports from Bluefields indicate that the Nicaraguan government is carrying things with a rather high hand in its treatment of Americans resident within its territory. Complaints of this nature have been sent out too frequent of late. It is time these reports were carefully investigated, and reparation demanded, if necessary. It has always been the policy of the United States government to protect its citizens, in whatever country they might be sojourning. Even a Democratic administration cannot afford to abandon this policy entirely.

The Southern people resent—and perhaps very properly—the sending of a commission from England to investigate the lynchings of negroes in the South. We can now understand, to some extent, the feeling of the Russian government when our own government suggested, rather officiously, that reform was needed in the treatment of Siberian prisoners. Nothing is gained by such attempts on the part of one nation, or its people, to interfere with the affairs of another nation.

The San Francisco papers are making a big kick because the State Board of Equalization, at its recent session, raised the assessment of San Francisco one or two notches. It is stated on good authority that the Chronicle property is assessed at \$16,000. The Examiner at \$13,000. The Bulletin at \$12,250. If other property in "Frisco" is assessed in like ratio, it is not apparent that anybody in that section has a kick coming.

It seems that the Korean people are not with the Korean government in its alliance with the Japanese. The latest report from the seat of war is to the effect that the whole of southern Korea has risen against the Japanese, and that the forces of the Korean government are in danger of being beaten in their Korean armies and slaughtered. Another day's advance, however, may present the situation in a new light.

Robert J., the wonderful little yelding who broke the world's record on September 6, at Indianapolis, by pacing a mile in 2:02½, again lowered the record yesterday, at Terre Haute, covering a mile in the unprecedented time of 2:01½. This is the fastest time ever made by a horse in harness. Robert Bonner's prediction that the record would yet be lowered to two minutes seems about to be realized.

The San Luis Obispo Tribune has issued a "Souvenir Railroad Edition," which is a beautiful specimen of topography. It is profusely illustrated with views of San Luis and vicinity, and contains a large amount of the history, geology, and resources and attractions of the section. The work is in every respect highly creditable to its publishers.

Viceroy Li-Hung-Chang appears to be in bad luck. A few weeks ago his gaudy yellow jacket was taken away from him; and, as if this was not enough humiliation, he is now in danger of losing more clothes, and perhaps his life. This thing is getting serious for Li.

Omaha, which a few days ago was sweltering with the mercury at 102 in the shade, reports "the first snowstorm of the season" yesterday morning. Nebraska weather, like Nebraska politics, presents a variety enough to suit all tastes—all same Populist party.

At Bradock, a suburb of Pittsburgh, the Grand Army veterans refused to march under the portrait of Grover Cleve-

land, displayed on a triumphant arch. Mr. Cleveland's "war record," somehow, do not seem to be appreciated in the Grand Army.

Los Angeles banks make another creditable showing in Bradstreet's weekly clearing-house report. The gain over the same week last year is 26.9 per cent.

### POLITICAL POINTS.

A "non-partisan" ticket has been put in the field in Alameda county, and its promoters have great hope of pulling it through.

Mr. Bates is meeting with a cordial and enthusiastic reception everywhere, which presages his election by an old-time Republican majority.

As the San Jose Mercury observes, "California will not content herself with any Democratic bad this year; she demands the Republican blossoms of prosperity and protection."

The Oakland Tribune very cruelly refers to Candidate Budd as "a man whose public experience has been limited to two years in Congress, during which he accomplished nothing."

The Arizona R-publicans, in State convention assembled, denounced the Democratic ticket, and they did not appreciate having the "shackles" removed from their industry.

Mrs. Martin has held the office of County Superintendent of Schools at Sonoma county two terms, and she is a candidate for re-election. The Healdsburg Enterprise says she is the best Superintendent of schools in the county.

The nine Democrats of the next Vermont Legislature will be somewhat lonesome among 23 Republicans, but their feelings will not compare with those of Edward L. Leavenworth, the tax shark who was the only Democrat in the Kansas Senate.

Gov. Henry B. Cleave of Maine sums up the political situation in that State in a nutshell, as follows: "There is a complete collapse of the Democratic party throughout the State." There will be a similar collapse throughout the country later on.

(San Francisco Bulletin.) Mr. Popper's obscuration is merely an incident in the political sky. What we want is to have the whole firmament of bossism rolled up in a scroll and laid away for good. No temporary tide of popularity will do it. Mr. Popper, or Buckley, or Crimmins and Kelly, or Burns will bring about the reign of good government in San Francisco.

(Kansas City Star.) Whatever may have been the quality of the Republicanism in the past, it is not to be allowed to interfere with its prospects in the future. "When Benedict said 'I would die a martyr for the cause of the people,' he was married. When Mr. Jones was elected by a strong Republican Legislature in Nevada he had no idea that Populism would sweep the State. Like Benedict, Mr. Jones has risen with the occasion.

### WATER WAS SCARCE.

Fire Destroys Two Cottages on Grand Avenue.  
At 10:15 o'clock last night a fire alarm was turned in from box No. 61, corner of Bunker Hill avenue and Third street. The cause of the alarm was a blaze which broke out in a small frame dwelling at No. 219 South Grand avenue, occupied by an old man named Hand. Before the engines reached the place the flames had spread to the cottage next door to Hand's, and soon both buildings were burning rapidly.

The firemen found it difficult to get water on the fire, but by hard work succeeded in starting two streams, which, in a few minutes, had brought the fire fairly running, however, both of the small buildings were thoroughly gutted and the blaze had caught on the roof of the two-story lodging house at No. 222 South Grand avenue. This house was managed by Mrs. J. H. Waddingham. No damage was done to the furniture, for the contents were removed to the street before the fire spread. A portion of the furniture of the two small buildings was saved.

The first cottage, it is said, belonged to the Broadway estate, and the second to Mrs. Inker.

The total value of the buildings destroyed will probably not exceed \$1000. It is supposed that insurance will cover the loss.

Chief Mortuary was unable to learn the exact cause of the fire last night, but several parties who live in the neighborhood stated that it was due to the explosion of a gasoline stove in Hand's house.

### SMUGGLERS CAPTURED.

A Clever Piece of Work by Collector Gaffey.

Gustave Algern, Francisco Mendes and Alexander Smith are, confined in the County Jail, Algern having been caught in the act of smuggling, and evidence having been secured to connect the other two with the offense.

Algern, who is a restaurant keeper at Santa Monica, was caught at 3 o'clock yesterday morning with 150 five-cent cans of foreign wine in his possession. The wine was confiscated and Algern was taken to jail.

Collector of the Port Gaffey has for some time suspected there was a gang of smugglers working in the neighborhood, and has had a number of agents working on the case to catch them if possible. Two of the detectives engaged for this purpose, Detective Conn and a Mr. Yappa, were lying in wait for Algern yesterday morning, neither of the two suspecting the presence of the other.

As Algern was driving in Santa Monica Canyon past John Cornell and Yappa were hiding both men jumped out and compelled him to stop, which he did without making any resistance. The opium was discovered and taken away.

The manner in which the opium was landed is supposed to have been by means of black bags into which the opium was placed, after which the bags were hauled by means of ropes in the hands of confederates.

The duty on the confiscated opium would have amounted to between \$400 and \$500. The opium was employed on the steamer Minnola.

### IN SOCIAL SPHERES.

A party of young people from the south-west part of the city took the ride to Garvanza and back on the electric cars Thursday evening.

An ice cream social was given in the parlors of Plymouth Church last evening. There was a good attendance, the warm weather making cool refreshments most agreeable. Several musical numbers were rendered and a pleasant time enjoyed.

Miss Amy Kneeling has returned from her trip to the seashore. Chicago and her mother, Mrs. Ballard of Tustin, are enjoying an outing at Newport.

Mrs. and Mrs. Eldridge are expected to return to the city shortly. The major has been slowly improving and is now able to be moved.

Miss Mary Graham has returned from a two weeks' outing at Catalina.

### TOOK MORPHINE.

A Despondent and Penniless Man Ends His Life.

W. M. McKenzie, a man about 45 years of age, and a native of Scotland, committed suicide yesterday by taking morphine, at a lodging-house, No. 339 South Broadway street, Thursday night. McKenzie was formerly employed in a shoe store, but had been out of work for some time, till his funds ran very low. After having been under the influence of liquor, he came to the city shortly, took the drug which proved fatal. Coroner C. G. Heid and inquest yesterday at Nellie & Speed's undertaking room.

## THE PUBLIC SERVICE

### Another Conference on Charter Revision.

A Further Interchange of Views Between Councilmen and Business Men.

The Mansfield-Goodspeed Litigation Again Under Way—A Strong Array of Legal Talent—Court Notes.

At the City Hall yesterday there was a meeting of the Board of Public Works, and in the afternoon another conference on charter revision.

### AT THE CITY HALL.

Charter Revision.  
ANOTHER CONFERENCE ON THIS IMPORTANT SUBJECT.

Another conference on the question of charter revision was held yesterday afternoon, between members of the City Council and a number of business men and attorneys.

M. L. Groff, Esq., in making some remarks on the question, advocated the plan of having the provisions governing the collection of city taxes so arranged that no further penalties shall entail in the case of a piece of property sold for delinquent taxes, after such property is sold. There being no chance of getting a tax deed, and thereby being able to collect the property-owner, the tax shark will not go to the trouble to bid off the property, and it will, of necessity, go to the city.

The main question of whether the principal appointments shall be made by the Mayor or by the Council, coming up again, Councilman Rhodes argued that if the Street Superintendent was appointed by the Mayor, the Mayor would be in some what the same position it now is, and would be unable to make that officer answer to street improvements in accordance with the wishes or desires of the Council.

Mr. Graff suggested that both propositions be submitted to the people, if it can legally be done.

Mr. Collins urged that, in order that good street work may be done, the Street Superintendent should be appointed by the Council.

In reply to Mr. Griffith's argument Councilman Rhodes said the present Street Superintendent was elected by the people, and, according to the argument advanced by Mr. Griffith he may be held responsible for the conduct of his department.

This was replied to by the statement that the Mayor is better known. Mr. Graff said it is easier to get one good Mayor than a majority of good Councilmen. Councilman Rhodes argued that if all the power contemplated was placed in the hands of the Mayor, it would place the matter where it would be very likely to be in the hands of ringsters. He feared that under such a condition of affairs none of the gentlemen present, who were so honest in their convictions on the subject, would be elected to the office.

The conference then adjourned to meet again next Tuesday.

### A City Laboratory.

Arrangements are being made to fit up a small room in the attic of the City Hall to be used for examining milk and for other similar purposes. It is intended to start with, to purchase only such apparatus as is not very expensive, and is necessary for ascertaining the amount of cream in milk, and the gravity, etc.

After a time it is hoped that more elaborate apparatus may be purchased, so that milk may be tested for disease germs and for general purity.

Health officers, however, says he believes it would pay well, if such a place could be fitted up, to have the paving material analyzed as used in the streets, to have the water in the city mains regularly tested, and to have other like work done.

The Street Sprinkling Contract.

At the meeting of the Board of Public Works yesterday a communication was received from W. R. Wynn, whose bid on the street sprinkling was \$23,970 per year, stating that he was willing to accept the contract, if it were awarded to him.

This, of course, left the matter in shape that if the contract was awarded to him he would forfeit his check for \$250, deposited with the City of San Diego, while the board decided whether to accept the bid of J. J. Mickel, which is \$2860 per month.

### City Hall Notes.

There will be a special meeting of the board of library directors this afternoon to consider the question of opening another library training class.

Louis Peterson and others have petitioned that the grade of Beaudry avenue between Hinton avenue and Pearl street be widened, and that the grade be graded, guttered, curbed and sidewalked under the bond act.

### AT THE COURTHOUSE.

The Courts.  
THE PRATT WILL CASE AGAIN CONTINUED.

When the matter in the estate of Annie A. Pratt, deceased, which involves the Goodspeed-Mansfield contest, was called yesterday afternoon in Department Two, a long row of attorneys had gathered in the hall. In fact, they appeared to be almost as many attorneys as spectators, and they all appeared in professional capacity to represent one or more of the litigants.

The history of the somewhat complicated case is soon told, although it would take a long time to explain the various intricacies of the combined actions. Mrs. Pratt, sister of Mrs. John Mansfield and mother of Mrs. Lucy Goodspeed, died not long since at the Mansfield residence in this city, leaving a will which bequeathed large sums of money to Mrs. Mansfield and her sister, Mrs. Cross. The residue of her large estate she left to Mrs. Goodspeed.

Mrs. Goodspeed, who also was a sister of Mrs. Mansfield, and the latter heirs were not satisfied with the will and they brought the contest on the grounds that the will had been written while the decedent was laboring under undue influence exerted by the Mansfields.

New attorneys have been constantly added to the array of counsel in the case, and when the contest was called yesterday White & Monroe, Chapman & Hendrick, J. C. Campbell and Charles F. Hanlon, were entered as attorneys for the contestants, the other side being represented by Houghton, Silent & Campbell and Wells & Lee.

Senator Stephen M. White asked for a continuance of the case for several reasons, the principal one being that Mr. Chapman could not attend until next week. Then Mrs. Anne E. Stanford, a daughter of Mrs. Goodspeed, was also asked to be added to the array of attorneys, which would be impossible to proceed without her presence.

It appeared that Mrs. Stanford was a descendant of the family, her name being appended to the codicil of the will.

Mr. Hanlon read an affidavit sworn to by Mrs. Stanford, in which she stated

having no recollection of signing the will or codicil.

Mr. White went on to say that he had prepared a new complaint in the case, as he believed that the facts and circumstances should have been pleaded. However, he would raise no new issues, the particular change being in the manner of averment. He asked that a continuance be granted until Tuesday.

There was but little opposition to the request by opposing counsel and, after the jury had been called, the court ordered the continuance as prayed for.

### BEECHER FOUND GUILTY.

The trial of Charles Beecher came to an end in Department One yesterday, the jury bringing in a verdict of guilty as charged. Beecher was accused of setting fire to a railroad bridge at San Dimas. The crime was committed during his strike, and the defendant was arrested at once, there being strong proof to sustain the theory of guilt. A woman known as Mrs. Boleke had raised the young fire from the time he was a mere boy, and she said that he was but 18 years old. Upon this fact being learned, the court was obliged to order that defendant sent to the Whittier State School instead of to the penitentiary, as he would have been had he been of age.

In ordering the commitment Judge Smith dropped the intimation that perhaps the boy had not attained majority, and that Mrs. Boleke took issue with him, and for some time an impromptu argument on the ethics of morality was carried on. The Judge Beecher will be taken to Whittier today.

SENT TO HIGHLANDS.  
John Chamberlain, an old resident of John Heights, was brought in for an examination before a lunacy commission in Department Four yesterday. Chamberlain was a number of years delinquent, and he caused his family much discomfort by the queer stories he told. He imagined that his son-in-law was endeavoring to defraud him out of his property, and that the latter was also endeavoring to defraud Mrs. Chamberlain. These reports, the old man said, had come to him from his neighbors. He also was a little "off" on the subject of prohibition and wanted to be allowed to go to England in order to present a bill to the Queen, asking that laws be passed to cure the evil of drunkenness.

The lunacy commission, however, showed that Chamberlain had been suffering from a severe complaint for some time, and there seemed to be no doubt as to his mental condition, and he was ordered committed to the asylum at Highlands.

THE OLD DODGE.  
Henry Schmitt made a vigorous attempt to become naturalized yesterday, but he was obliged to give the task up as a bad job, after an interview with Judge Van Dyke.

Schmitt first went up to Department Three, and asked Judge York to admit him to citizenship. After a short examination, Judge York decided that the man was not fully qualified, and refused to consider further his application. Schmitt thought that he would make another attempt, just for luck, and so he bled himself downstairs to Judge Van Dyke's department, and made application there.

The Judge soon found out that Schmitt had just been before Judge York, and proceeded to give the fellow a severe lecture, finally telling him to go. Schmitt didn't try any more of the departments, but started out of the Court-house as fast as he could travel.

Court Notes.

An information was filed yesterday in Department One, charging Oscar Stoll and John Colby with the crime of burglary. The men are accused of having entered the Terminal Depot September 1, with the intent to burglarize the same. Judgment for plaintiff, quelling title, without costs, was awarded yesterday by Judge Van Dyke in the case of Nellie D. Weingarten et al. vs. T. H. Reynolds et al.

demanded to the answer in the case of Lyons vs. Marcher et al. was sustained yesterday in Department Four, leave being granted the defendants to amend.

New Suits.

Larkin Snodgrass vs. W. H. McArthur et al. on promissory note for \$1000. Louis Hahn vs. Addie B. Van Sevier et al. to have a receiver appointed.

Estate of Lena Brenner, deceased; petition of J. H. Brenner for letters of administration.

William Perry Evans vs. May L. Gillingham, administratrix; on promissory note for \$4483.77.

### AT THE U. S. BUILDING.

Federal Courts.

MERRIGAN ACQUITTED IN JUST TWO HOURS.

Michael Merigan, a middle-aged man of respectable appearance, appeared before Judge Ross and a jury in the United States District Court yesterday afternoon to answer to the charge of having violated the Federal statute prohibiting the mailing of scurrilous and threatening matter, but was acquitted within the short space of two hours from the time at which the case was called.

The defendant was represented by J. L. Copeland, Esq., of San Diego, while United States Attorney Dennis conducted the case for the prosecution.

The first witness called for the government was Father A. B. Ubach, who testified that the effect of the Catholic priest or priest of the Catholic Church at San Diego and had been for the past thirty years. He had known the defendant three or four years, and during that time he had known him to be a Catholic priest, and that he had been connected with the church organization until the last day of September, 1893. After that time a lady named Mrs. Richards was employed as organist. On October 5 and December 18, 1893, and March 25, 1894, witness received three letters from Merigan. The defendant's counsel having admitted that they were in the handwriting of his client, the court then directed the contents, and admitted them in evidence, whereupon they were read to the jury by the United States attorney.</



## COULD NOT AGREE.

### A Hung Jury in the Platt-Harris Case.

After Five Hours' Deliberation They Were Unable to Agree.

Said to Have Stood Eight to Four in Favor of Conviction—Judge Ross's Charge—The Closing Argument.

At the trial of the sensational case against Emil Harris and C. D. Platt for conspiring to blackmail E. E. Crandall, and the misuse of the United States mail, was concluded in the United States District Court yesterday, the jury, after five hours' deliberation, being discharged on account of their inability to agree upon a verdict.

There was a large crowd in attendance yesterday, and the amount of interest manifested in the case may be gauged from the fact that at least fifty of the spectators, who were unable to find seats, remained standing in the courtroom and halls outside from 9 o'clock in the morning until 5:30 o'clock in the evening, in spite of the heat.

#### CLOSING ARGUMENTS.

The last day's proceedings commenced at 9 o'clock sharp, when W. A. Cheney, Esq., took the floor for the purpose of presenting the case to the jury from Platt's point of view. The theme of his address was that Platt merely acted as a spy for Crandall in connection with his matrimonial troubles.

W. T. Williams, Esq., of counsel for the defendant, Harris, followed with a characteristic denunciation of the complainant, Crandall. He in turn gave way to United States Attorney Denis, who, in his closing argument for the prosecution, paid his respects to the defendant's counsel and the defendants themselves in unmeasured terms, and shattered the fabric they had so carefully constructed, with herculean blows.

#### THE JUDGE'S INSTRUCTIONS.

At 12:30 Judge Ross read the following instructions to the jury:

"Gentlemen of the jury: The offense with which the defendants are charged is, in substance, this: That at the time and place therein alleged, they, Platt and Harris, combined and conspired, and did conspire, to defraud E. E. Crandall, and, in its execution, to misuse the postoffice establishment of the United States, which scheme consisted in the representation by Platt to Crandall that Harris had in his possession certain copies of letters and certain reprints which would show or tend to show that Crandall was guilty of some offense, and that in consideration of the payment to Harris a certain sum of money, he, Platt, in consideration of such payment to Harris, could and would induce Harris to suppress the publication of such letters and reprints, and that, in pursuance of that scheme to defraud Crandall, and to so misuse the postoffice establishment of the United States, defendants did place and caused to be placed in the postoffice of the United States at the city of Los Angeles the letter set out in the indictment, and which has been introduced in evidence."

"The charge you will observe, is that the defendants combined and conspired together to commit the acts alleged, and that, in pursuance of such conspiracy, they did commit the alleged acts."

"To constitute the crime alleged in the indictment, and to justify a verdict of guilty against the defendants, you must be satisfied from the evidence beyond reasonable doubt that the defendants did combine and conspire together and devise the alleged scheme to defraud Crandall, and, as an element of the scheme, to misuse the letter set out in the indictment through the United States mail, and, in the execution of the scheme to defraud, that they did deposit or cause to be deposited the said letter in the United States postoffice. Whether or not the alleged conspiracy existed, may be established by circumstantial as well as by direct evidence, but you cannot prove the existence of either Platt or Harris made out of the witness box and not in the presence of the other."

"If you find that the alleged conspiracy was formed and entered into by the defendants Platt and Harris, then each and every act and declaration of either conspirator in the execution of the scheme is, in law, the act and declaration of both conspirators."

"If you find that the alleged conspiracy and combination was never entered into by and between the defendants, or that the alleged acts were never committed by them, the case of the government will, of course, fail to the ground, and your verdict should be not guilty."

"Under this indictment, both defendants must be found guilty, or neither of them, for a conspiracy is an agreement or combination between two or more persons to effect an unlawful purpose."

"The defendants in this case, as are the defendants in other criminal cases, are, by law, presumed to be innocent of the crime alleged against them, and the burden of establishing their guilt rests upon the prosecution. To justify their conviction, each of the elements that the court has told you constituted the alleged offense must be proved beyond a reasonable doubt. But by reasonable doubt is not meant a mere imaginary or possible doubt, but it is such a doubt as arises out of the evidence, and is reasonable in view of all the facts and circumstances of the case."

"The defendant Harris has given evidence of his good character in respect to the traits involved in this charge. Good character of a defendant in a criminal case, when proven, is a fact to be considered by the jury in connection with all of the other facts and circumstances of the case in arriving at a verdict, and while it may be sufficient to create a reasonable doubt in the minds of the jury, it is by no means conclusive, and should not be given undue weight."

"You are the exclusive judges of the credibility of each and every witness. If you believe that any witness has wilfully testified falsely in regard to any fact material to the issue, you are at liberty to disregard and entirely discard the whole testimony of such witness, for a witness' false statement in one part of his testimony is no disqualification in others."

"The defendants have testified in their own behalf. In considering the weight and effect to be given their testimony, in addition to noticing their manner and the probability of their statements, taken in connection with all the evidence in the case, you should consider their relation and the situation under which they give their testimony, and the consequences to them resulting from the trial, and all the inducements and temptations which would ordinarily influence persons in their situation. If convincing, and carrying with it belief in its truth, you should accept it; if not, you have a right to reject it; and never, arbitrarily, but in subordination to the rules of evidence. Every witness is presumed to speak the truth. Yet, unfortunately, they do not always do so. In the present case, the conflict in the testimony is so sharp, and is of such a nature, as to leave no doubt that some of the witnesses have committed willful and corrupt perjury. It is your province to decide upon this conflict, by the facts of the case as for your exclusive determination. Your sole aim should be to ascertain the truth, without regard to who may suffer or who may benefit by it. You should not base your verdict upon any single, isolated fact or circumstance, but you should give full and careful consideration to all of the evidence disclosed by it, every act, declaration and motive, and then, in view of your oath, declare by your verdict your conscientious convictions in respect to the

## SPORT AT THE TRAP.

### The First Day of the State Shoot.

Three Matches, With a Little "Freeze-out" to Fill in the Day.

All of the Events Well-filled—Some of the Well-known Marksmen in Attendance—Field Notes.

SANTA MONICA, Sept. 14.—(Special Correspondence.) The first day of the thirteenth annual meeting and shoot of the State Sportsmen's Association found a goodly field of shots in attendance, and conditions generally favorable to a successful meeting. A programme has been arranged for the three days' sport, and there is no lack of birds or enthusiasm. The range is pleasantly located with natural shade for participants and visitors, and well removed from danger of injuring or disturbing the public. A grandstand has been erected with a large seating capacity, where the work of the cracks may be minutely observed.

The marksmen present, who participated in the first day's shooting included: Crittenden Robinson, San Francisco; Allen, Ontario; Wilkesbarre, William Nordholt, Los Angeles; Green, Charles Packard, Riverside; Smith, E. Unger, Los Angeles; Smith, Riverside; Francetti, H. W. Keller, Santa Monica; Parker, Lou Ralph, C. Cline and Greening, Los Angeles; Smith, M. E. Tabor, Riverside; Greener, Gus Knight, Bear Valley; Parker, M. Chick, San Diego; Smith, J. Schumacher, E. B. Tutts and Eugene Maxwell, Los Angeles; Scott, Archie Freeman, Centralia; Greener, and Joseph Singer, Los Angeles, Clapbrough.

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Knight	2 0 1 1 2 1 0 1 1 1 10
Unger	1 1 1 1 2 0 7 0 2 2 10
Robinson	1 1 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 10
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Tabor	1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 10
Woodbury	1 2 1 1 1 0 0 2 0 1 10
Packard	0 2 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 10

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Tutts	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 10
Schumacher	0 2 2 0 1 2 1 0 1 10
Greening	2 2 2 1 1 0 1 1 1 10
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#### THIRD MATCH.

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Frank Gridley and Moses Green were brought to the County Jail yesterday. They were booked for petty larceny.

#### DEATH RECORD.

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## A LITTLE FREEZE OUT.

The day's sport closed with a freeze-out, \$5 to enter. The score follows:

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Merrill	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 10
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There were quite a number of spectators present during the opening matches, and there will undoubtedly be many more hereafter. They are cordially welcome.

Saturday's shooting will include three matches on the regular programme, the second being twenty live birds, \$20 to enter.

## SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION.

Perfecting the Organization—Election of Officers.

Thursday evening the Sunday-school Union held a public meeting at the Trinity M. E. Church, south, on Broadway. President Z. L. Parmelee presiding.

The secretary's report was read, giving twenty-nine Sunday-schools in this city, which sent reports of their work. Statistics showed that in these schools there were 175 teachers, 30 Bible class teachers, 210 intermediate teachers, 25 principals of primary departments, with 70 assistants. Three-fifths of the city schools were thus represented.

Capt. F. J. Cressy read the proposed constitution and by-laws, which were made out by a committee appointed for the purpose at the last meeting. These were voted upon and adopted unanimously.

A committee on nominations was appointed, consisting of Dr. J. D. Moody, W. G. Shaw and Z. L. Parmelee, and Los Angeles, was delivered by Rev. A. B. Bane on the importance of Sunday-school work in general. Rev. C. S. Valle, F. J. Cressy and John T. Hanly also gave short talks upon the subject.

The Committee on Nominations then reported and the following gentlemen were declared eligible for office: President, Rev. A. B. Bane; vice-president, A. B. Cline; William Rommel, H. W. Brobeck, C. C. Bowen; secretaries, Ulrich Knoch and S. H. McClung; treasurer, George A. Heward. These nominations were carried by a unanimous vote.

During the meeting some excellent music was furnished by the orchestra of the First Baptist Sunday-school, and Miss Orena Means, organist of Trinity Church.

## THE EAST SIDE.

### Young Peachy on the Road to Recovery—Locals.

Archie Peachy, the young man who so nearly shot himself to pieces a few weeks ago, is now reported as doing remarkably well, and will probably be able to get out of doors in the course of another fortnight. The wound in his side has healed and those in his arm and thigh are rapidly improving. The ball has not been found, but is supposed to be located in some out of the way place either beneath the collar bone or around the shoulder joint.

Rev. Dr. D. D. Hill, who was recently called from Pasadena to fill the vacant pastorate of the East Los Angeles Congregational Church, has accepted the call and will take hold of his new charge one week from tomorrow. This ends the long standing feud in the church, Mr. Hill having the unanimous support of both factions and therefore the respect and admiration of the entire community.

A jolly party of pleasure-seekers will, it is expected, leave this morning for San Pedro, to embark upon the stop yacht Ranger for a cruise about Catalina, San Clemente and the adjacent fishing grounds. The party will be in charge of F. J. Sherb of South Jones street, who owns the yacht, and will include several Fast Siders, as well as some from Fullerton and Clearwater. In all, it is expected that there will be fourteen or fifteen gentlemen, and the intention is to take guns, fishing tackle and provisions enough for a ten days' outing; additional supplies to be secured at the islands if necessary.

A CALIFORNIA DISCOVERY.

A furnace adapted to this climate; warms the whole house. Low price, burns little fuel, and sold on approval. F. E. Browne, No. 314 South Spring.

## TWO NICE SALES.

F. G. Schumacher and Dr. Carl Kuris bought yesterday of Wesley Clark and E. P. Bryan a lot each on Providence street, in the South Bonnie Bras tract.

## BULL TOURNAMENT AT SANTA MONICA.

Tomorrow (Sunday), Arizona Charlie's combination on the beach. Take Southern Pacific from Arcade Depot, 9:20, 9:30, 10:30 a.m., 1:10 p.m. Last train leaves Santa Monica 6:35 p.m. Round trip, 50 cents.

## HOTEL DEL CORONADO

### RATES REDUCED

during the balance of the season to

\$2.50 a Day

by the week for board and room

In \$3.50 and \$4.00 Rooms.

Finest swimming tanks and surf bathing on the coast. The new boulevard between ocean and bay makes the finest driveway and bicycle track in the west.

Round trip ticket and week's board \$21















# THE CALIFORNIA NEWS

## PASADENA.

**PREPARING TO WORK ON THE NEW CITY CHARTER.**

The Freeholders held another meeting last night. The report of the committee on the new city charter was read and approved. The committee will continue its work on the charter.

**THE BOARD OF FREEHOLDERS.**

The board of fifteen freeholders, elected for preparing a new charter for Pasadena, met in the city hall last night. The board will continue its work on the charter.

**PASADENA BRITANNIA.**

At the evening meeting of the Epworth League at the Methodist church, an innovation was made in the usual programme. The literary hour was taken up with a preliminary drill under the leadership of F. G. H. St. John.

The search light, which exhibits now every evening on Echo Mountain, is something new in Pasadena. It is a powerful light, and is used to illuminate the mountain.

**SAN DIEGO COUNTY.**

The visit of the veteran firemen to San Diego, Sept. 13.—(Special Correspondence.) The veteran firemen who have been visiting in San Diego for several days, had a grand banquet at the Horton House Tuesday night.

**CATALINA ISLAND.**

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## ORANGE COUNTY.

**OPERATIONS OF THE TUSTIN FRUIT ASSOCIATION.**

The report of the President presented at the annual meeting yesterday was read and approved.

**SANTA ANA, Sept. 14.—(Special Correspondence.)** The president of the Tustin Fruit Association made the following report at the annual meeting of the association, held last Wednesday:

"Gentlemen: Your directors wish to submit to you their annual report of the operations of the association for the year just closed. The directors have found many difficulties to contend with, as all the details of the organization were new, and it required a great deal of patience to overcome the friction, and to bring the business into working order. The markets and industries of the country were in a very demoralized condition, and much of our fruit was being damaged by the frost and other causes."

**SOLDIERS' HOME.**

Congressional Bounty—New Mansion to be built. The final conclusions of Congress as to the needs of this home, as embodied in the appropriations for its development and maintenance, have been received by the officers, and the footings for a new mansion are being laid.

**GARDEN GROVE REPUBLICANS.**

The Republicans of Garden Grove met Thursday evening in the Town Hall and organized the Garden Grove Republican Club, which, of course, is one of the auxiliaries of the Orange County Republican Club.

**ORANGE JAIL DELIVERY.**

John Sweeney and John Felton are the names given by two suspicious characters who were arrested Thursday in Orange by Marshal Goldstein, suspected of being a member of the gang that robbed a jewelry store in Los Angeles a few weeks ago.

**SANTA ANA BRITANNIA.**

Miss Mary Whitmore of Little Rock, Ark., who has been visiting in this city and Los Angeles the past few weeks, and was to leave Monday last for her Eastern home in company with her uncle, for some time has been in the city.

**REDONDO.**

A Short Visit from the Veteran Firemen—Personal Mention.

## SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

**STREAMS TO BE STOCKED WITH LAKE TAHOE TROUT.**

Dr. Watrous arrives at Redlands with Mrs. Dr. Bates. The relations which exist between them.

**SAN BERNARDINO, Sept. 14.—(Special Correspondence.)** Harry M. Willis, H. W. Newell and Hon. Byron Waters opened a correspondence with the State Board of Fish Commissioners, and as a result will receive next week four cans of Lake Tahoe trout fry, for the purpose of stocking the streams of the neighboring mountains.

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## SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

**STREAMS TO BE STOCKED WITH LAKE TAHOE TROUT.**

Dr. Watrous arrives at Redlands with Mrs. Dr. Bates. The relations which exist between them.

**SAN BERNARDINO, Sept. 14.—(Special Correspondence.)** Harry M. Willis, H. W. Newell and Hon. Byron Waters opened a correspondence with the State Board of Fish Commissioners, and as a result will receive next week four cans of Lake Tahoe trout fry, for the purpose of stocking the streams of the neighboring mountains.

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Nervous? Tired? You need

## SANTAS GRAPE FOOD

(A CALIFORNIA PRODUCT)

For Sale by Leading Druggists and Grocers.

Enclose this advertisement with your address, and we will send you, postage paid, a beautiful water-color view (size 10 x 14 inches) of "THE GOLDEN GATE," the entrance to San Francisco Harbor. There is no advertising matter printed on this picture, and only one copy will be sent to each street.

THE CALIFORNIA GRAPE FOOD CO., San Francisco, Cal.

By Rail and Boat to . . .

## Santa Catalina Island

VIA SAN PEDRO—The gem of Pacific Coast Winter and Summer Resorts, unsurpassed fishing, wild goat hunting, enchanting scenery, perfect climate, excellent hotels. For dates and connections see S. P. Co.'s and Terminal Railway Time-table in this paper.

HOTEL METROPOLE, for the summer season, opens June 1st. O. RAFFA, late of Palace Hotel, San Francisco, and Saratoga, Caterer. Cuisine second to none. The celebrated Santa Catalina Island Orchestra of soloists.

Before you decide for the summer see information by calling on or addressing F. H. LOWE, Agent, 130 W. Second-st., Los Angeles, Cal.

## CANCER

AND TUMORS CURED

No knife or pain. No pay until well.

Book of home Testimonials sent free.

S. R. CHAMLEY, M. D.

OFFICE, 211 WEST FIRST ST.

Please send this to some one with Cancer. Hospital, 211 W. 1st St., Los Angeles, Cal.

"Fool's haste is nae speed." Don't hurry the work unless you use

## SAPOLIO

Only a Step from Weak Lungs to Consumption, from Depleted Blood to Anemia, from Diseased Blood to Scrofula, from Loss of Flesh to Illness.

## Scott's Emulsion

the Cream of Cod-liver Oil, prevents this step from being taken and restores Health. Physicians, the world over, endorse it.

Don't be deceived by Substitutes!

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists.

CLEAR EYES,

a clear skin, a clear head, a clear system—come from the Carlsbad Sprudel Salt.

Partly because of its cleansing, purifying action upon the blood, and because of its solvent, strengthening, stimulating action upon the liver, kidneys, stomach and bowels. It brings them back to a healthy, natural condition in a natural way.

Habitual constipation, biliousness, loss of appetite, defective nutrition, dyspepsia—every one of these has a time-tried remedy in the Carlsbad Sprudel Salt. It is the actual water of the Sprudel Spring, solidified and put into powder form on the spot. For chronic catarrh of the stomach and other stomachic diseases use the imported Carlsbad Sprudel Water, and add a small dose of the Carlsbad Sprudel Salt to a tumblerful of the water whenever a laxative action is desired.

Do not be imposed upon by unscrupulous dealers, who will sell you a mixture of Sedlitz Powder or Glauber Salt as "Improved Carlsbad Salt," or "Artificial Carlsbad Salt," "German Salt," or under other names.

Insist upon the genuine article, which must have the signature of "Eisner and Mendelson Co., Sole Agents, New York," on every bottle.

## Dr. Wong's SANITARIUM

NERVOUS AND CHRONIC DISEASES quickly cured without the use of poisons. Four thousand cures. Ten years in Los Angeles.

DR. WONG.

718 S. Main St., Los Angeles.

Stop Paying Rent.

You can build on the instant just what you want for rent. See W. S. GANETT, room 10, Stowell Bldg., south side.

Dr. L. A. Sayre said to a lady of the haut-ton, a patient: "You ladies will use them; I recommend 'Gouraud's Cream' as the least harmful of the skin preparations." For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods dealers in the U. S. and Europe. Fred T. Hopkins, Proprietor, 27 Great Jones St., N. Y.

## TO THE YOUNG FACE

Pozzon's Complexion Powder gives radiant charms, to the old renewed youth. Try it.





## NEWS AND BUSINESS.

**The Weather.**  
U. S. Weather Bureau, Los Angeles, Sept. 14.—At 5 o'clock a.m. the barometer registered 30.02; at 5 p.m., 29.98. Thermometer for the corresponding hours showed 44 deg. and 91 deg. Maximum temperature, 99 deg.; minimum temperature, 55 deg. Character of weather, clear.  
Barometer reduced to sea level.

**Daily Weather Bulletin.**  
U. S. Department of Agriculture Weather Bureau. Reports received at Los Angeles, Cal., on September 14, 1894. Observations taken at all stations at 8 p.m., seventy-fifth meridian time.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Maximum.	Minimum.
Los Angeles, clear	29.98	91	99	55
San Diego, clear	30.00	79	82	58
San Luis Obispo, clear	30.02	82	88	58
Fresno, clear	29.98	86	92	58
San Francisco, clear	30.02	82	88	58
Sacramento, clear	30.02	82	88	58
Portland, cloudy	30.22	69	82	58
San Lake City, clear	30.02	82	88	58
Omaha, cloudy	30.02	82	88	58
St. Louis, clear	30.02	82	88	58
Chicago, cloudy	30.02	82	88	58
St. Paul, cloudy	30.02	82	88	58

GEORGE E. FRANKLIN, Observer.

On Monday next the grand fall opening will take place at Zobel's Wonder Millinery, No. 219 South Spring street. Mr. Zobel has this season excelled all his former efforts. His display of patterns hats will be the finest ever made in the city. He has succeeded in adding the services of Mrs. Martin to his efficient corps of trimmers. Mrs. Martin is well known throughout the largest Eastern cities for her artistic ability in the millinery line. She will occupy the position of head milliner and forelady. The Wonder Millinery extends a cordial invitation to everybody to inspect the grand opening display.

Saturday special at Vollmer's, No. 116 South Spring street, near First: Five hundred decorated china tea plates, 50 each; 500 decorated china fruit plates, 30 each; 500 decorated china butter plates, 20 each; 500 decorated china chamber plates, 10 each; 100 decorated china chamber plates, 10 each; 1000 thin-blown engraved tumblers, 50 each; 1000 thin-blown tumblers, 40 each.

A grand opening of fall and winter millinery. Parisian novelties, Paris and London pattern hats and bonnets, will take place Monday and Tuesday, September 17 and 18. The ladies of Los Angeles, Pasadena and vicinity are respectfully invited to attend. Mme. D. Gethelf, No. 121 South Spring street.

Gospel Tabernacle, Temperance Temple. Full salvation by Charles Vallentine of the Conservatory of Music at 11 a.m. Also by another lamb of the fold, Farnsworth, at 7:30 p.m. Everybody invited to attend.

Arizona Charlie and his entire equestrian company will give an entertainment on the beach at Santa Monica Sunday, take Santa Fe trains at 9 a.m., 10 a.m. and 1:30 p.m. Round trip, 50 cents.

The new cook book, entitled "How We Cook in Los Angeles," for sale at H. L. Parmelee Co., Nos. 232 and 234 South Spring street, and at Eckstein's Drug Store, Broadway Block, Price \$1.50.

If you want good fishing and fine bathing, go to Redondo Beach. Round trip 50 cents, today and tomorrow. Santa Fe Sunday trains leave at 9 a.m., 10 a.m., 1:30 p.m.

Fifty cents round trip on Terminal Railway to Long Beach and San Pedro. Good going Saturday and Sunday, returning Monday.

Kreglio & Brees, funeral directors, corner Sixth and Broadway. Open day and night. Lady attendant. Tel. No. 243.

Visit the Arrowhead Hot Springs, the finest mountain resort on the Coast. See notice under hotels.

First Baptist Church. Services morning and evening. Sunday-school 9:30 a.m. D. Rea, pastor.

Dr. Lawrence, No. 107 North Spring. Tel. No. 1267. Residence, Sixth and Pearl streets.

Manteis, residence, office fittings, hardware lumber. H. Bohman, No. 514 South Spring.

A large, well-lighted room on the third floor of Times building for rent.

Buy the Whitney make trunk. Factory, 314 North Main street.

Dr. Loomis, removed to 3415 South Spring. Bleached celery at Althouse Bros.' today.

There are undelivered telegrams at the Western Union telegraph office for J. O. Sidner and Mrs. Anna J. McClain.

A marriage license was issued yesterday to Charles E. Boudrick, a native of Missouri, aged 29, and Jennie M. Miller, a native of California, aged 19 years, both residents of this city.

Mr. Bayron, of the plumbing firm of Burroughs & Bennett, states that the fire at Dr. Rebecca Dorey's house on Wednesday was not caused by the overturning of a plumber's solder-pot, but was on account of the tin-smith, who is not connected with the firm.

# Baking Powder

## ABSOLUTELY PURE

### THE SCHOOL BOARD.

#### SEVERAL OF THE MEMBERS SPEAK THEIR MINDS.

Mrs. Hughes on High School Expenditures—The Condition of the Building—Routine Business.

The Board of Education held a special meeting last night, at which all of the members except Mr. Buehler were present. The bills being read Mrs. Hughes expressed a good deal of surprise at one of them which was for \$80.95 for drinking fountains. It was explained that such fountains had been placed in the High School.

Mr. Trask moved that the County Board of Education be requested to hold a special examination for the purpose of ascertaining if Miss Whitney is qualified to teach French in the High School.

Mr. Stein said he thought it straining too much on technicalities to do that. He knew of one case where part of the members of the board had signed a petition to the county board asking that a certificate be granted a certain special teacher. The petition had been presented as if coming from the city school board, when, as a matter of fact, it came from only a part of the members.

Mr. Platt made things somewhat more interesting by stating that the board had granted a certificate to the teacher of mathematics without examination, and without examination and upon certain certificates from outside, such as are not usually recognized.

Mr. Trask's motion finally prevailed. Miss Hanna, Miss Nora Clague and Miss Ruth Allen were elected to a good deal of wrangling, elected kindergarten teachers.

Mr. Trask moved that B. W. Griffith be transferred to the night school. Adopted.

Mr. Stein said he thought it was a good deal of trouble to call attention to the fact that that body that the board on its estimate, but yet recommended that the board along this year by hiring extra money. The board has hardly enough money to do this and the Councilmen are "taking to the woods."

Mrs. Hughes expressed herself about the action of some of the members of the board in not supporting her efforts to have rooms rented so as to accommodate more pupils. She said the more expense is put on the board, the better it seems to suit them. When it comes to opening a new room at an expense of a few dollars, however, for the accommodation of fifty or sixty pupils, that is another thing. She supposed there is not so much money in it.

Mr. Trask resented the imputation of the lack of money. He said that he defended the action of the board in making expenditures for the High School. Every dollar expended there, he said, was absolutely needed.

Building Superintendent Eisen presented a report on the condition of the High School, in which he said:

"The floor and partitions evince but very little sign of settlement. The bearings, in fact not as much as should be expected to occur in a building of that class, and at the present time I consider the building safe for the purposes of occupancy intended."

"Admitting the present favorable status and its apparent immunity from any deterioration by reason of wear and tear, the construction of age, does not warrant me in saying that such deterioration is not now going on. On the contrary, I will state that when the first hold was put in the first story, for the passage of tin ducts, I personally discovered one rotten joist end, resting on a brick ledge, and am told that about twenty others have since been discovered by the contractor, where he has occasion to remove them in the construction of ducts."

"The new management is, however, determined to put the affairs of the company on a business basis. Among other things, the whole system of selling lots, etc., is to be reorganized, and a new schedule will be prepared and they will be put on the market on terms which are bound to attract buyers. The Redondo property, as a whole, is a good one, and with careful management, on business principles, will make money for the owners."

**THE BENSON BENEFIT.**  
Athletic Sports at the Park and a Street Parade.

The benefit for the family of the late Detective Benson will be held at Athletic Park this afternoon, preceded by a street parade.

The parade will commence at 1 o'clock, and will start from in front of the Westminster Hotel. There will be in line a platoon of police, band, bicycle riders, the police nine, the professional players, the foot racers, and carriages containing the judges. The judges will be Mayor Rowan, Councilman Teed and Police Commissioner English. The umpire will be Police Surgeon Bryant and Dr. Almsworth, and W. F. Kennedy will serve as master of ceremonies.

**Much Smoke but No Fire.**  
The fire brigade was called out by a still alarm just after 11 o'clock yesterday morning on account of a dense smoke in the three-story building at North Main and Broadway, corner of Second street.

An investigation developed the fact that one of the flues had become choked with soot, so that smoke was forced back into the building. The smoke was blown out, and the damage was only nominal.

**The "Penny-wise" Administration.**  
SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 14.—Postmaster McCoppin has been informed by the Post-office Department that Congress has appropriated no money for the advertisement of unclaimed letters, and that he will hereafter be obliged to write out the bill in lists of such letters at the postoffice.

Although the letters are advertised as unclaimed for every week, and it is thought that the lists will be comparatively few people.

**The Unwritten Law.**  
CHATTANOOGA (Tenn.), Sept. 14.—George N. Hanson, president of the Citizens' National Bank, was today acquitted of the murder of A. J. West last February. West had been intimate with Hanson's wife. The verdict was given on the ground of self-defense.

Judge Daniel Souly died at Chicago of pneumonia yesterday.

**OUR BABY.**  
At the age of about three months the baby taken with the whooping cough. We had tried about all the simple remedies such as we could use. When using Tip Top we noticed quite a relief at once. It was a relief and believe it had much to do with his recovery.

**TIP TOP COUGH SYRUP.**  
At the age of about three months the baby taken with the whooping cough. We had tried about all the simple remedies such as we could use. When using Tip Top we noticed quite a relief at once. It was a relief and believe it had much to do with his recovery.

**COUPON.**  
This will entitle the bearer to one copy of "Gathered Jewels of Song," upon presentation at our office, and the payment of a cent. 100 copies of this choice popular music with music. **TRIE TITLES.**  
From the First Broadway.

annuing every stage of the eclipse, it presented the appearance of a small piece cut out of the upper edge of the moon's disc. The previous partial eclipse occurred on March 1st last.

**ALL ABOUT A MARRIAGE.**  
Trouble at the Hotel Southern—A Complicated Affair.

There is war at the Southern, the fashionable family hotel at the corner of Hill and Second streets, and a big special officer from one of the detective agencies has been stationed in the house to preserve the peace. The cause of all this dissension is a marriage, the contracting parties being George M. Babcock, formerly editor of the Figaro, and Miss Bulla Kavanaugh, daughter of the proprietor of the hotel.

It appears that the young people have been engaged for some time, but the match was bitterly opposed by Mrs. Kavanaugh. Finally, giving up all hope of winning over the adverse parent, the parties most interested took matters in their own hands. On last Wednesday afternoon Babcock secured a license, and that evening Miss Bulla left the hotel.

At 25c. Children's Merino Underwear. Full assortment of sizes, just the weight for these cool nights; actual worth 40c.

At 33c. Ladies' Drawers. Ladies' Merino Drawers, well made, neatly trimmed; actual worth 50c.

At 16c. Ladies' Hose. Feet black, seamless, worth 25c the pair.

At 5c. Children's Hose. Solid colors, ribbed, good wearers; worth 12 1/2c.

At 35c. White Dresses. Children's white cambric dress, handsomely trimmed in embroidery and tucking; worth 75c.

At 5c. Veilings. A big assortment of handsome colored silk veilings; worth 15c the yard.

At 5c. Laces. A great lot of odds and ends in laces, white, cream and colored, 2 to 8 in. wide; worth 30c the yard.

At 25c. Skirt Flouncing. Handsomely embroidered black flouncing, fine cloth, 45 inches deep; reduced from 80c the yard.

At 12 1/2c. Handkerchiefs. Ladies' extra fine embroidered Swiss handkerchiefs; reduced from 30c.

At 12 1/2c. Handkerchiefs. Ladies' white silk, hemmed stitched handkerchiefs; worth 30c.

At 20c per pair. Shams. Handsomely stamped pillow shams, good quality of muslin; worth 30c.

## Saturday Night Sale.

All items in this column go on sale at 8 p.m.

At \$2.50. Silk Waists. Solid colors, beautifully made, worth \$4.50.

At 75c. Jackets. Women's Blazer Jackets, tans and blacks, actually worth \$2.50.

At \$1.50. Jackets. Women's Gray Cloth Jackets: the old style 25 jackets peddled out around town cannot hold a candle to these.

At \$1. Women's Underwear. Combination suits, natural color, actual worth \$1.50.

At 25c. Ladies' Underwear. Pants and vests, jersey ribbed, splendid fall weight, actual worth 35c.

At 25c. Children's Merino Underwear. Full assortment of sizes, just the weight for these cool nights; actual worth 40c.

At 33c. Ladies' Drawers. Ladies' Merino Drawers, well made, neatly trimmed; actual worth 50c.

At 16c. Ladies' Hose. Feet black, seamless, worth 25c the pair.

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At 20c per pair. Shams. Handsomely stamped pillow shams, good quality of muslin; worth 30c.

## Saturday Night Sale.

All items in this column go on sale at 8 p.m.

At 50c. Silk Gauzes. Evening gowns; several different styles and shades; 24 and 46 inches wide; worth \$1.00.

At 35c. Silks. Big assortment of Surah Silks; evening and street shades; double warp; actual worth, 75c.

At 55c. Black Silks. Rich, elegant Paille Francaise; 20 inches wide; splendid black; actual value, 85c.

At 25c. Wool Suitings. 38 inches wide; close to 30 different styles; actual worth, 40c.

At 5c. Dimities. Mostly light colors; all the 10 and 12 1/2 Dimities will be closed out at this price.

At 5c. Unbleached Muslin. Splendid heavy quality; worth 7c.

At \$1. Lamps. Metal base, decorated vase, dome to match; worth \$1.50.

At 10c. Lamp Shades. 10-inch size, white opal Lamp Shades; worth 15c.

At 9c. Bud Vases. Beautifully decorated; 8 or 10 different styles; actually worth 15c.

At 25c. Cuspidors. Handsomely decorated Lava Cuspidors; fully worth 40c.

At 3 for 10c. Toilet paper. Medicated Toilet Paper; 3 full-sized packs at 10c.

At 50c. Stand Covers. Handsome, one yard square, double-knot fringe Stand Covers; worth 75c.

At 90c. Rugs. Rich, effective patterns, Smyrna Rugs, size 12x20; worth \$1.25.

At 25c. Window Shades. 7-foot, spring roller complete; worth 50c.

At 5c. Curtain Scrim. Neat, fancy stripe Scrim, with pretty colored figures; worth 12 1/2c.

At 35c. Henriettes. All-wool, fall assortment of colors, 40 inches wide; worth 50c.

At 35c. Storm Serges. 28 inches wide, all wool, new fall colors; worth fully 60c.

## Saturday Night Sale.

All items in this column go on sale at 8 p.m.

At \$1.25. Men's Shoes. Genuine Calf, Congress or Lace, sizes 9, 10 and 11 only; really worth \$2.00.

At \$2.50. Men's Shoes. Real French Calf, button; made by Hannon & Son; hand sewed; odd sizes; really worth \$6 to \$7.

At \$2.00. Ladies' Shoes. Viol Kid, patent tip, opera and square toe, widths D, E and EE.

At \$1.00. Children's Shoes. Cloth and Kid top; hand turned; spring heel, patent tip; really worth \$1.25.

At 70c. Infants' Shoes. Red Goat Button Shoe, hand turned; made by J. & T. Cousins; really worth \$1; sizes 2 to 6.

At 60c per pr. Men's Gloves. Fine Leather Driving Glove, made without seams; regular price \$1.

At 65c. Nightshirts. Men's Nightshirts, extra long and full, splendid quality; prettily trimmed; regular price, 85c.

At 25c. Boys' Waists. 40-dress lot; good weight French Port-au-Prince; worth 40c.

At 75c. Boys' Suits. Fine Wash Duck Suits; well made, and very serviceable, sizes 7 to 10 years; worth \$1.25.

At 50c. Boy's Pants. Tough, Wool Cassimere Knee Pants, all the way you want; worth 75c.

At 12 1/2c. Towels. Good size, good weight, quick-drying Turkish Bath Towels; actually worth 20c.

At 10c. Scarfs. Handsome Turkish Cloth Bureau Scarfs; worth 20c.

At 6 for \$1. Towels. Genuine German Huck Linen, hemmed and washed ready for use; a splendid value.

At 45c. Table Linen. Splendid quality, good width, extra weight Table Damask; fully worth 75c.

At \$1. Bedspreeds. Full size, Marcellise pattern, no dressing; worth \$1.25.

At 40c. Pocketbooks. All solid leather, handsomely trimmed Ladies' Pocketbooks; actually worth 60c.

## Saturday Sale All Day.

All items in this column are on sale all day.

At \$2.80. Dress Patterns. Full suit, beautiful new novel materials, all the latest autumn effects; actually worth \$5.00.

At 50c. Silk Stripe Challies. Handsome styles, dainty colorings; really worth 90c.

At 35c. Wash Silks. A few left of the lot advertised yesterday; actual worth, 50c.

At 75c. Black Silks. Rich, handsome Bengalies, 41 inches wide; splendid finish; worth \$1.10.

At 12 1/2c. Flannelettes. New fall colorings and designs, pretty wrapper and shirting styles.

At 8 1/2c. Cashmere Twills. New for today; neat figures; really a very neat, pretty fabric; worth 12 1/2c.

At 5c. Indigo Prints. A case of genuine Indigo Blue Prints; really worth 7c; will be offered today at 5c.

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At 25c. Shopping Bags. Good, full size; really worth 60c.

Wash Day Items. Sad Irons, detachable handles, 3 for 50c. Pearlone, per package..... 50. Sapollo, 4 cakes 25c; single cake..... 70. Galvanized Wash Tubs..... 65c. Good Clothes Wringer..... \$1.50. Willow Clothes Baskets..... 75c.

Drugs and Toilet Articles. La Cigale Toilet Soap, 6-cake box..... 50c. Posson's Face Powder, 50c box..... 35c. Day Ram, pint bottle at..... 35c. Handkerchief Extract, best French triple, per oz..... 35c. Saponaceous Dentin (for the teeth)..... 15c. Dr. Koch's Digestive, 3 for \$1; single box..... 35c. Dr. Koch's Hygiene, \$1 size, at..... 60c. Mountain Springs, 5-gal size..... \$1.50. Japanese Novelty Fans..... 10c.

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Los Angeles, September 15, 1894. Weather predictions today, fair.

Temperature yesterday—Highest, 99°; low, 55°.

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They loom up above the average paints, as does the big trees of Mariposa above their fellows; they cannot be excelled. Above all they cost less than the poorer paints sold as first-class goods. Today

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XI<sup>TH</sup> YEAR.

SUNDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 16, 1894.

PER WEEK, 20c; FIVE CENTS

## THE KING OF KOREA.

Frank G. Carpenter Has an Audience With Him.

The American Minister Presented—Our Correspondent Goes Through the Main Gate.

A Drink With the Cabinet—How the King Looks Acts and Talks—His Work and His Character.

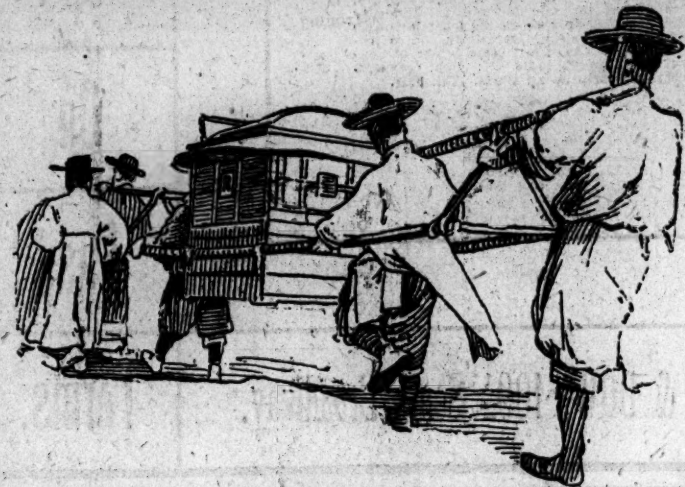
He Has Three Thousand Servants and Scores of Eunuchs—An Interview With The Crown Prince and a Word About the Queen.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

One of the most interesting men in the world today is the King of Korea. The war between Japan and China, in being fought over him, and the future of Asia

brains than all of his Ministers. He is packed full of common sense, and he at once became very angry. He not only said that the Minister should go through the chief gate, but he sent his own chair and servants in order that he might ride there in state. I don't know that he remembered me from my past interview, but he was told I wanted to meet him, and he said that he would give me a special audience after that of the Minister was over.

I wish I could show you how we marched through the city on our way to the King. One procession of soldiers and servants was at least 100 feet long, and we rode in chairs borne by high-hatted coolies. The King's chair alone like gold in its brass trimmings, and it had mahogany panels. My chair was covered with navy blue silk, and Dr. Allen rode in a gorgeous sedan of green. We had a couple of Korean nobles to go with us as interpreters, and these were gorgeously dressed. The Minister, Dr. Allen and myself had on plug hats, boiled shirts and swallowtail coats. The servants who came from the palace were dressed in white gowns, belted in at the waist, with sashes of green. The soldiers wore blue coats and plum-colored pants, and out of the back of their black fur hats were tassels of the brightest vermillion, each of which were as big as a fly brush. Oh, it was gay!



On the way to the King.

is involved in the struggle. The King is the absolute ruler of 12,000,000 people. The land of Korea belongs practically to him, and the development of its immense natural resources in gold and coal, which is sure to occur after the war is over, may make him one of the richest Kings in the world.

I had an audience with him six years ago, and I met him in one of his palaces in Seoul just before the outbreak of the present rebellion. He received me with the highest of honors, and I am, I believe, the only strictly private American who has ever gone through the Imperial door of the great gate which leads into his palace city.

The King's palace cover nearly 1000 acres. They lie at the foot of a rugged gray mountain, and a thick wall of stone as high as a two-story house runs around them. This wall is entered by a half dozen great gates, at which day and night, soldiers are stationed to see that only the proper people go in. Each gate has its own rank, and there are special entrances for servants and low nobles. The great central gate is reserved for the highest. It has three doors, and the middle one of them is kept for royalty alone, and only kings and princes are supposed to go through it. I see that the papers state that Gen. Clarence Greathouse, the King's foreign adviser, is the only American who ever entered the palace city through this door. This is not true. The same honor was accorded last May to Minister Sill, Dr. H. N. Allen, and also to me.

This is how it happened. The Korean officials, who put on great airs, have been trying to fatten the rank of foreigners in the eyes of the people. They have made a back entrance to the palace for them, and they proposed to inaugurate this by thus letting in our new Minister, Mr. Sill, who had arrived in Korea during my stay. Minister Sill, however, refused to accept their proposition. He said he represented the President of the United States, and

In this way we went down the Pennsylvania avenue of Seoul. Our keros ran in an anti-bowed out to the common people to get out of the way for the great men who came. Men and women were crowded up to the walls. Bullock carts were driven down the side streets with a rush. The people who snaked took their pipes out of their mouths and held them behind their heads. Women with green coats over their heads, scampers into their houses, and the eyes of all were so stretched out at the sight that they lost their almost shape, and became circular in wonder. It was so till we reached the gate of the palace. Here our soldiers put down the chairs, and, accompanied by our pompous Korean interpreters, we walked toward the gate. Midway on the platform we were met by one of the high officials of the King, clad in a gorgeous green gown, with a stork of white silk embroidered on a background of gold a foot square, upon his breast. He had a similar square of embroidery upon his back, and, as I looked at him, it struck me that with a good revolver a man could kill both of these embroidered birds at the same time. He had about his waist a hoop of what seemed to be shell or horn, studded with precious stones, and he was accompanied by servants, who held up his arms and sort of lifted him along the way. This was not because he could not walk, but it better showed his rank and style. He bowed low. We bowed, and, after a short interval of diplomatic taffy-giving, he led the way up to the central gate of the palace, and motioned the Minister to walk through the main entrance. He then went through one of the side gates, and our interpreters followed him. Dr. Allen and myself were walking with the Minister. Said the doctor: "He seems to intend that I shall go through the main gate, too." "Well, doc," said I, "I think I will stick to the party, and, though I have no official rank, I'll see how it feels to walk the path that has only been trodden by the feet of

stalked along in front of us, leading us through great courts till we came to another gate, through the center arch of which we passed. Then we went on through other courts, walled with palaces, past servants clad in brown and red, and by officials wearing all sorts of hats and gowns. There were soldiers everywhere, and Gatling guns stood near some of the entrances. We passed through street after street, walled by the buildings in which live the King and his servants, until we came to a great gate, the side door of which alone was open. The central door was closed. The secretary of the home office stepped through the side gate and expected us to follow. We had gotten used, however, to the arch of honor, and we stopped and waited for the main gate to be opened. The secretary thereupon changed his mind. He came back and was practically lifted by his servants to the top of a hill, where there was a new gate, and he led us through this. This brought us into the vestibule built for foreigners. It was a magnificent corridor, so long that you could not see the end as you stood at the top and looked down. It was lighted at the top and at both sides by beautiful statuettes of white paper. The woodwork was painted with this wonderful Korean paper, which is as smooth as ivory and as strong as leather. The floor was covered with matting as fine as the web of a Panama hat, and so thick that our feet sunk as softly into it as they would have done had it been Brussels carpet. This corridor had many landings. We descended from one to another by easy steps, and, after a walk of perhaps a quarter of a mile, we came out of it into an open hall which looked out upon the gardens of the King, and gave a view of the new palace in the distance.

This room was furnished in foreign style, and the highest officials of the King and a number of great nobles of the court were gathered within it. Each noble had his servant with him. Tall, broad-shouldered men, clad in brown gowns, and gorgeous hats, stood about as guards.

These are known as the brown-coated keos. They are the bodyguard of the King, and, like the famed soldiers of Peter the Great, have been picked out for their height and strength. Nearly every one of them is over 6 feet, and their long gowns make them look like giants. In addition to these there were servants in red caps, servants in caps of purple, and servants with gorgeous headdressings of blue. The officials were clad in their court dresses, and the head of each showed a topknot shining through its fine Korean cap of horsehair, which, with its great wings flapping out at the sides, forms the official headpiece. These wings are oval in shape, and they stand out like ears, denoting that their owners are ever listening for the



King and Crown Prince.

commands of the King. The gowns of these officials were of the finest silk, made very full. They fell from their necks to their feet, and nearly covered the great official cloth boots, which made each man look as though he had the gods and was nursing his feet for the occasion. The gowns were of dark green, embroidered with gold on the breast and back, and containing white storks or tigers, according as the man belonged to the civil or the military rank. Each man had a stiff, hoop-like belt about him, which was fastened in some way to his dress, and surrounded his body just below the armpits. These hoops were so large that they stood about six inches out from the dress. They are emblems of rank, and you can tell the position of the man by the character of the gold, jewels, or precious stones with which these hoops are decorated. Some of them were made of a great number of small squares, fastened together by joints, and not a few of these squares were of the purest gold. Others were of silver, and others were of green jade, amber and other precious stones. Each of these officials wore a ribbon of woven horsehair about four inches wide about his head, and this ribbon was fastened on by a little round button about the size of the back of a collar button, which rested just behind the ear. These buttons also denote rank. Some were of gold, some of silver, and others of other precious materials.

These men were all very dignified. We were introduced all around by the Cabinet Minister, who conducted us into the room, and we then sat down to a long table upon which were plates filled with sacred cookies about the size of macarons. At each man's seat there were champagne glasses, and the servants opened a half dozen or so of cold bottles while we chatted and waited. The American Minister had his presentation first. He spent about half an hour with His Majesty, and then one of the English-speaking officials came into this room and told me that the King was ready to see me. Taking off my hat and my eye-glasses, I walked with this man through long passages, walled with stone, by red-capped, red-gowned servants, and past soldiers in gorgeous uniforms, to the gate of a large courtyard. As we neared this my interpreter, who was a high official noble, bent his head over, and his face looked like that of a man in pain at a funeral. As we entered the court he bent half double, and as I looked across it I saw that there was a large open hall facing us. This hall had a massive roof of heavy tiles, and at the front of it there were a number of big round pillars painted red. There were three entrances to it, reached by granite steps, guarded by stone dogs, and the floor was, I judge, about six feet from the ground. Within the hall, in

## NOW LET THE CAMPAIGN BEGIN.



The Demo-Populist editors have fumigated their candidates, gathered their munitions of war, and are ready for the fray.

front of a Korean screen, stood the King, with two eunuchs on each side of him holding up his arms. And about him were a number of officials, who bent over him twice, and dared not look at him for reverence. All of these officials had these gorgeous storks or tigers on their breasts, and they looked at me out of the tails of their eyes as I came up. My interpreter got down on his knees as he got to the steps. He crawled along the floor to the front of the King and bowed his head upon the carpet. He then bent himself over half double, and remained in this position during the whole of the interview, whispering in tones of awe His Majesty's sentences to me, and my questions to him.

The King was dressed in a gown of crimson silk, cut high at the neck, and embroidered with gold medallions as big around as a tea-plate. There was one of these medallions on each of his shoulders, and one covered each side of the gown at about where the fifth rib is supposed to be located. This gown reached to his feet. It was gorgeous beyond description, and it harmonized with his cream-colored complexion. The sleeves of the gown were very full, and out of them a pair of delicate, shapely hands came from time to time, and clasped each other nervously. On one of his fingers I noted a magnificent diamond ring, and it seemed to me as though the great solitaire must cut his fingers, as he clasped and unclasped his hands, now folding them together, and now pulling one finger after the other, as though he would crack the joints. About his waist he had a belly-band embroidered with jewels, and his feet were clasped with heavy official boots. His head was covered with a navy-blue cap of horsehair not as high as a silk hat. This came well down upon his forehead. It had no brim, and there were no wings at the back, as on the caps of his officials. He shook his own hands at me in Chinese fashion as I came up. I bowed, and I looked him straight in the eye while we talked together. I was not more than five feet away from him, and there was a little table between us. Above us shone the innumerable globes of the Edison electric light, and there was an European carpet on the floor.

The audience was largely given up to the passing of compliments, and it lasted, I judge, about twenty minutes. During it I had a good opportunity to study the King, and I photographed as it were, his form and features upon my brain. He is about 5 feet 6 inches in height. He is rather well built, but not heavy. He has

into Korea. The King of Korea is now 42 years old, and he is in good physical condition. He is one of the ablest rulers Korea has ever had, and there is no harder-worked monarch on the face of the globe.

His troubles today come from his officials. He had been so bound round by them that he did not know the condition of his people, and he has been hedged in



A palace official.

as was the Mikado of Japan a generation ago. You cannot imagine the pomp of this King. No one can go in front of him. He never moves about the palace without there are eunuchs at his side to hold up his arms, and the officials must get down on all fours and bump their heads on the floor whenever he comes into their presence. He spends his nights in working, and he sleeps in the daytime. He goes to bed at 8 o'clock every morning, and no

Leaving the King, I was next introduced to the crown prince, who is now just about 21 years of age, and who is treated with as much veneration by the people as the King himself. I met him in another audience hall, first backing out from the King, and going down the side steps of a building which I had mounted. I do not think that the crown prince is as able a man as his father. Still, my interview with him was short, and he seemed to be coached all the time by the giant eunuchs who stood beside him and held up his arms. My interpreter had to double him up between us while we talked, and there was quite as much pomp in the present presentation. During the audience I heard a low laugh, which seemed to come from behind a screen at one side of the room. I imagine this was uttered by the Queen or by one of her maids of honor. She often views, I am told, such matters through a peep-hole, and, though it would be entirely contrary to official etiquette for her to be seen by a man other than the King, it is said that she knows all that is going on in the palace, and that there is no prominent audience given which she does not thus inspect. She is said to be a most able woman. Her family is the strongest in Korea, and her influence in all governmental matters has been very great.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.  
(Copyright 1894, by Frank G. Carpenter.)

## THE ECCENTRICITIES OF CORRESPONDENTS.

[From a Special Contributor.]

Fashionable stationery is severely plain—no oddities in shape of paper or envelope or color being permissible. Now and then in correspondence between intimates, a little more liberty is indulged just to satisfy one's taste for novelty; for instance, in writing to her very particular friends, Mrs. Richard Lounsbury is quite apt to use a three-fold sheet of paper instead of the usual one of two folds. Then, again, when Mrs. Lounsbury uses wax, she stamps it with her Turkish seal, that is, the initials of her name in Turkish characters.

There is a style which is quite French and very chic, of commencing one's letter on the fourth page and going backwards, as it were; any number of young women affect this style, which is considered quite smart. The letter begins on the fourth page and ends on what is ordinarily the third page.

Society has also put the seal of its approval upon very few punctuation marks. This is quite English; for instance, a letter in the possession of the writer, rather recently received from Miss Francis Arnold, contains one period, one comma, one exclamation point—just—but then the letter is not a very long one, but it is a brilliant illustration of how to write a letter when marks of punctuation are no more.

"Fox How," by the way, is the name Miss Arnold calls her place at Ambleside. Numerals, too, are quite at a discount. "September the twenty-sixth" is much better than the ordinal "26th," and when it comes to writing out a street, let it be "Twenty-third street," and not "23d street."

The Marquise Lanza is always very peculiar in this direction. She writes a delightful hand, with the exception of the personal pronoun "I," which, as she writes it, resembles a straight line slightly slanting from right to left. "Clara Lanza" is her signature, and she uses white wax stamped with a coronet.

Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger usually writes with white violet ink and signs herself "J. Cruger," in a not too legible hand. She uses paper a deep golden cream, upon which stamped in gold is her motto, "Fides deo Non Fortuna."

Miss Helen Guild being still in mourning, uses stationery with a deep, black border.

Upon her cards are her two addresses, both the one in town, "No. 579 Fifth avenue," in the lower right hand corner, and her country one, "Lyndhurst, Irvington-on-Hudson," in the lower left hand corner. Miss Guild writes a clear hand, which displays a good deal of character. She signs herself "Helen M. Guild."

Mrs. William Astor uses as a rule, cream-tinted paper, with her address, "No. 350 Fifth avenue," in gold in the upper right-hand corner, and her coat of arms in the left corner—a lion rampant holding a star, and the motto "Semper Fidelis."

Miss Eleanor Hewitt's dead white stationery is adorned with an extra wide looking owl, stamped in white, with the motto beneath, "Tam Nocte Quam die Spera." Miss Hewitt writes a rather unformed, tolerably legible hand.

"Orpilar Farm, Purchase P. O., Westchester county, N. Y." is the rather elaborate heading to the notes sent out by Mrs. Whiteford Reid when she is at her country place, with "Elizabeth Mills Reid" written in a hand which is best described by the word "lady-like," which, though rather an old-fashioned phrase nowadays, is a very expressive one.

FOLLY FARNE.

## ASSOCIATION OF ENGINEERS.

An Organization Effected—Election of Officers.

A number of the leading architects and engineers met in the office of F. W. Wood last Tuesday to perfect the organization of an association of engineers and architects. The promoters of the movement, which starts with thirty members, rank among the first of their respective professions, (consequently it may be expected that a high standard of membership will be exacted and maintained. Its object is to promote intercourse among its members, the discussion of live, technical topics of the day, and the general advancement of professional interests in Southern California.

The formation of this representative body of men, skilled in their respective professions, is of importance to a community that has before it such matters as the harbor question, the good roads movement, the revision of the city charter, as far as relates to the technical officers of the city, and the other matters largely involving technical points. The organization was completed by the election of the following officers for the current session: H. Hawgood, member Institute of Civil Engineers, president; F. W. Wood, member American Society of Mechanical Engineers, J. N. Preston, member American Institute of Architects, vice-presidents; O. Morgan, president Southern California Chapter American Institute of Architects, E. T. Wright, member American Society of Civil Engineers, T. A. Eisen, fellow Southern California Chapter American Institute of Architects, J. H. Dockweiler, City Engineer, directors; F. Van Vleck, member American Society of Mechanical Engineers, secretary and treasurer.

## JOHN P. JONES.

The Picturesque Populist Senator from Nevada.

Some Interesting Events in the Life of the Champion of Silver.

He Boarded With Justice Field of the Supreme Court and George H. Gorham in the Early Gold Days.

How He Made His First Fortune and Lost It—Mining Shares which Jumped from \$4 to \$200 in a Day—The Only "Bonanza" Senator Who Has Earned His Salary.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—(Special Correspondence.) The hero of the recent political sensation, John P. Jones of Nevada, is the most picturesque figure in the United States Senate. There have been others who have risen to wealth and political eminence from very small beginnings, but none of them look back on so varied and sensational a career as that of Senator Jones. Mr. Perkins of California was a cabin-boy and sailor before the mast. Mr. Bruce, the multi-millionaire, was a school teacher. Mr. Cushman was a prizefighter in the Senate. Mr. Hammon of North Dakota was a tramp printer. Mr. Pettigrew of South Dakota was a laborer in the employ of a deputy surveyor when he first made Dakota his home. Mr. Martin of Kansas was clerk in a country store. Mr. Walsh of Georgia was a printer. But none of these men had such stirring adventures as Mr. Jones, with the possible exception of Mr. Perkins, and no one of them has made and lost so many fortunes as the Nevada Senator.

Initially, Mr. Jones has made a greater name for himself as a close student and an original thinker than perhaps all of these men put together. In this he differs from the other "bonanza" Senators. Colorado has sent to the Senate some queer specimens of miners, notably Mr. Tebo of fragrant memory. It was said that, when the report reached Washington, a few years ago, that Mr. Tebo was to succeed Mr. Bowen in the Senate, Mr. Tebo resigned. Then Nevada sent Sharon, and afterward Fair, two of the heroes of the famous Comstock mine. Fair was the second member of the famous "bonanza" firm, of which John Mackay was the head. He was a figure-head in the Senate—offensive but useless. He was seldom seen on the floor, and he contributed nothing to debate and introduced no original measures. He was one of the men who gave to the Senate the name of being a "millionaire club"—a name which it is losing gradually as the new States are admitted to the Union. Fair was generally supposed to have bought his way into the Senate. His successor, Mr. Stewart, generally supposed to have been returned with the aid of Mr. Stanford of California, for whom Mr. Stewart was last elected to the Senate he was comparatively a poor man. But Mr. Jones did not buy his way into the Senate. Twice he was re-elected when he was virtually "broke." And he has been a credit to his State and to the Republican party during his twenty-one years' service.

Mr. Jones went to California in 1849 by the water route from Cleveland. It took nine months to make the journey, for they traveled on a 200-ton schooner, which made frequent stops on the trip. So perhaps Mr. Jones should not be called a "49er," for it was 1850 when he reached his destination. He did not go to mining immediately, but worked for a time as a laborer in the custom-house at San Francisco. Then he and his brother began prospecting along the Feather, Yuba and Stanislaus rivers. At that time placer mining, which yielded sure returns for small effort, was most popular all over the State; but it began to " peter out " presently, and then the Jones boys turned to quartz mining, in which chance is a greater element. This was in 1857. During the time of his placer experiences, Jones had been a resident of Maryville and his associates at a boarding-house there were Stephen J. Field, afterward Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and George H. Gorham, the well-known Republican, who was for a long time Secretary of the United States State. In the house next to the one in which Senator Jones lived was a family named Murphy, one of whose members was a wealthy checked girl. Old Murphy used to correct this girl with undue harshness until the matter became a subject of comment among the boarders next door, and one day Gorham remonstrated with the father and the old man moderated his style a little. This Murphy girl afterward married William Sharon, one of the Comstock owners, and her daughter became Lady Hesketh.

During his stay in California the Senator was a sheriff, and he had a lot of thrilling experiences. In fact he does tell of them when he gets in a story-telling crowd, and he tells them so well and has them to tell in such variety that those who have listened often say that they have never heard the same story from him twice. Here is his story of the finding of a match at an opportune moment:

"We set out one day to go up a great canyon," said the Senator, "and we found it most fatiguing, for there was no road. Six miles of travel in the canyon was equal to twenty-five miles on the level. One of my deputies was with me. At noon we had gone about half our journey, and we stopped for a rest. I was very fond of smoking, and I pulled out my pipe, intending to take a smoke. I loaded up and then reached for a match. There was not one in my pocket. My deputy was not a smoker and he did not carry matches. I was almost dying for a smoke. As I was looking around despairingly, I saw a match lying on the ground right beside a little stream that ran through the canyon. I was almost frightened at the sight of it, at that providential moment, in such an out of the way place. I picked it up, saying to myself: Of course it won't light. It has been lying in the wet sand a long time and I can't expect it to light. But it did light and I had my smoke. I never knew of a piece of luck to beat that. It is not the most important incident of my life in which good fortune has stood by me, but it is one of the strangest.

The Senator saw many hairbreadth ad-



King of Korea.

that our President was as big as any king on the globe. If there was a gate for kings he thought it ought to go through it, and he sent word to the department that he would come at the time appointed to this big gate, and if he was not admitted there he would return to the legation. This message made the faces of the King's officials turn from the color of ivory cream to skinned snails. They saw that there would be trouble, and they referred the matter to the King. Now, His Majesty had more

kings. I had not forgotten that I was an American prince. And so we three representatives of the royalty of the United States marched through this temple-like entrance. The act in itself seems little in America, but it was a great thing in Korea, and everywhere I went after that it was mentioned in connection with my introductions to other Koreans.

In our march through the city of the King, the gorgeous Prime Minister



**THE** last two weeks we have been selling out our stock of cheap and medium grade lace curtains, and now we are about to place on sale our fine grades, consisting of Irish Point, Brussels lace, Swiss Tambour, etc. If you need fine curtains attend this sale and we will surprise you with our very low prices and very high grades. Come and see us at the old stand at the "City of London" Lace Store, 100 N. 11th St., South Broadway.

less than four street railways almost outright and is a shareholder in corporations all over this land. His wife left quite a fortune besides and Miss Pauline is an heiress in her own right to some \$500,000 or so. She possesses that sort of beauty to which the term statuesque has come to be applied, rather indifferent elegance, it must be

There is his sister, Miss Gertrude, now come home from abroad, and who, though young, is "in" society. What they will inherit is a mystery, but they will probably inherit something. William K. Vanderbilt has an interesting group of comparatively poor relations growing up around him, he being the only member of the family who interests himself in the unprosperous branches of the house. Let us see what he has gotten, either, daughter of Frederick W. Vanderbilt, lovely and a brunette. Colateral to their yet-to-be-added coteries are the main offshoots of the same railroad stock (no pun intended) the Shepard and Sloan families. Elliot F. Shepard, Jr., is heir to \$5,000,000, the rest of the family getting about his three sisters, or more.

But it was the forester who admired him most, and that was why he was so valuable. His family lived near a strange little town in the hills, halfway between our old hotel and the fashionable seaside town on the Italian Riviera. The strange little old city (which was a relic of centuries gone by) was one of the places the forester took his family to travel to. There was a two or three miles' drive from the fashionable resort, and these gay rich people who seemed to do nothing but eat and drink and play and dance, would drive in carriages up the road which wound its way up from the shore through the olive vineyards and back into the hills. The forester would take them to the shops and tramps of wonderful things to eat which would be unsold by the servants and spread out on the tables on

looking at his velvet eyes and throwing him aside and caresses. But his eyes always show the soldier's calm and the soldier's calm more he gained, so that not only Maria and her companions, but his mother herself began to look upon him as a source of comfort and joy.

And only when he grows a little older," his mother said, he can fill his pockets full by going and singing before the houses of the rich.

"But where can you give him something?" they are a queer lot, these foreigners, who are willing to give good money to a child because he has good eyes. His mother said, "I thank you, the Virgin."

Sometimes I wonder they are not in one way."

His mother was the poorest of the poor. She had several children and must bevel to put them in, and nothing to feed and clothe them with. Her husband was a good-for-nothing who never worked of his

When Maria heard the loud yellow lumps of fat rolling down the soft air, she knew it was a fine haul, and when the donkey lay down he sat by it and began to stick the beautiful, flaring things round his hat as if he were a king. Maria looked at them. It was a torn, soft felt hat, with a pointed crown and a broad rim, and when she put it on again, with its adornments of red and yellow, it stood up like a crown and falling on his soft throat curls, he was a strangely beautiful little thing to see, and as Mike a picture that he never seemed like real things to see, but like a fantastic little being, some brilliant had arranged to put on canvas.

He was sitting in this way, looking out to Maria, he could see a bit of blue sea through a break in the hills, when Maria came running toward him.

"The donkey!" she cried. "The donkey!"

"The donkey!" he looked excited and he ran by the hand, dragging him

J. GORDON TAYLOR

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stockholder circles. The claims hunter at present unemployed, the claims of Miss Pauline Whitney may be cheerfully recommended. Her father William C. is worth \$20,000,000, according to those who have figured upon his wealth, and he has but four direct heirs. The young lady may be conservatively rated, therefore, at \$5,000,000, and her papa's fortune is of such a character as to render that sum a cumulatively increasing one, since he owns no less than four street railways almost outright and is a shareholder in corporations which have left quite a little fortune besides. Miss Pauline has no real in her own right to some \$500,000 or so. She possesses that sort of beauty to which the term statueque has come to be applied, rather indifferent eulogy. It must be

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His mother was the poorest of the poor. She had several children and a mare to put them in, and nothing to feed and clothe them with. Her husband was a good-for-nothing who never worked if he

when there were red and yellow clumps swaying in the air. He was a boy of a fine hand, and when the donkey lay down he sat by it and began to stick the beautiful, faring things round his hat as he had seen Maria stick things round hers. It was a torn, soft felt hat, with a pointed crown and a broad rim, and when he put it on again, with its adornment of red and yellow flowers sticking up and down and falling on his coat, thick curls, he was a strangely beautiful little thing to see, and so like a picture that he scarcely seemed like a real child at all, but like some lovely, fantastic little being some artist had arranged to put on canvas.

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200 West First St., of Anaheim, Cal.





(From a Special Contributor.)

## PART II.—EXERCISES.

In the article preceding this, I described the making of a gymnasium. In this will be detailed some of the rudimentary exercises. You should begin training so moderately that you will never feel a soreness from it.

With the gymnasium described you can develop nearly every muscle of the body; and you can learn to do some exceedingly clever feats, but will require time and patience. Go at it with the same spirit that you study mathematics or Latin.

## THE HORIZONTAL BAR.

This is the simplest, yet it furnishes the most varied and interesting forms of exercise and amusement of any other gymnasium appliance. The muscles of the arms, wrists, chest, abdomen, legs and hips are chiefly benefited by bar exercise.

## HANGING BY THE HANDS.

Stand directly under the bar, jump up and grasp it firmly with both hands, the palms facing from you and the thumb on the same side as the fingers. Practice this until you can sustain your weight, either on a standstill or swinging back and forth several minutes. Then practice hanging with one hand.

## BREAthing THE BAR.

Grasp the bar firmly as before, and gradually, by bending the arms at the elbow, draw the body until your chest is even with the bar. Once or twice will fatigue you at first, but continue it until you can breathe seven or eight times successively.

## HANGING BY THE LEGS.

Grasp the bar with both hands, bend the knees, bring them between your hands, and hook them over the bar. Let go with your hands, allowing the body to drop, and swing downward. To reach the ground from this position, swing back and forth vigorously until the head rises about even with the bar, and, on the forward swing, unhook the legs from the bar and spring quickly to the ground, alighting on the feet. This, on first appearance, seems difficult, but a few trials will suggest making them over a mattress or sawdust will perfect you in it.

## CIRCLING THE BAR.

(See fig. 2.) Breathe the bar as before described. With the legs together and held stiff, move them forward and upward, describing a circle, and bring the body round the bar until you lie flat upon it.

## A chest weight.

on this position you circle round and round the bar as many times as practicable. Circle it both forward (that is, swinging around in opposite direction from the in which you came upon it) and backward.

## ONE-LEG CIRCLING.

See fig. 3. Hang by the legs as before described, but do not let go with the right leg. Loose one leg, bring it as far back possible, and with a very vigorous kick throw it forward, carrying the body around the bar. As the body falls over the bar, let the kick for the second circle. After first two or three revolutions the body will go around of its own momentum.

## TO SIT UPON THE BAR.

See fig. 4. Grasp the bar firmly with both hands. Bring the legs between them and draw them over the bar. Pull the body up by the arms until the small of the back is on top of the bar. Now, raise the legs, erect, pulling the seat back between hands, and assume a sitting posture.

## THE MUSCLE-GRIND.

See fig. 5. From the sitting position, throw yourself forward off the bar, throwing the arms around it (one at a time), with the hands clasping your palms behind the sides, swing your legs back and forth, vigorously, carrying the body over the bar. Repeat the motion as the body comes over the bar for the next revolution.

## SWINGING RINGS.

The primary exercises on the rings are simple, but detailed descriptions are unnecessary. Swinging back and forth, swinging up and down, swinging the rings, swinging the cat, hanging by the legs, should be practiced for several weeks, until they improve more difficult and requiring ones.

## STRIKING THE BAG.

Gymnasts who care for boxing, this is an admirable apparatus. With it you can train yourself to hit a powerful blow. The bag should hang about even with the breast.

## CHEST-WEIGHTS.

Use light weights at first, say from two to four pounds. Never exercise long enough to fatigue yourself. Assuming the position designated in fig. 6, carry the rings above the head, down to the sides, and out at arm's length. Then turn the back to the rings and repeat the same motions. All the exercises are simple, but in the course of three wonderfully effective.

## OWNING A DOG.

## How to Raise a Healthy, Happy Puppy.

(From a Special Contributor.)

Hamerton says, "I thank divine Providence for having myself dogs, and I regard that man with wondering pity who can lead a dogless life."

There are two sides to owning a dog. The dog's duty to his mistress, and the mistress' duty to her dog. The dog's part is with a few exceptions faithfully, generally, nobly done.

But the other side is very different. Carelessness and cruelty are common, and even among people who really love their dogs there is neglect of many things, simple in themselves, but the cause of much needless suffering, and a great deal of cruel kindness.

If you don't care enough about a dog to take a little trouble for him, don't keep one.

If you do, then get as good a one as you can afford. And get him young. To be sure, it saves trouble to buy a full-grown dog, but he will not be likely, at least for some time, to care for you as much as one you have trained yourself.

Get the kind of dog that suits your condition of life.

Don't shut a St. Bernard, or a greyhound, or a wild Irish setter in a little city plot; don't shut a silly pug if you can have a clever terrier.

I say buy the best you can afford. Do not believe people who talk of the superior intelligence of mongrels. There are good mongrels, but in choosing a dog for better, for worse, it is well to get one who is a pleasure and a pride. He may make the beautiful ugliness of the bulldog, or the elegant beauty of the setter, perhaps on the whole there is no dog so beautiful as a good setter, or the wiry grace of the terrier, but he must be good of his kind.

Suppose, then, that you get a pup about 2 months old. You will probably have to nurse him through distemper, but he will love you all the better for that.

First—Food. On this question are as various as the people who hold them. One dog man gives his dogs milk and another regards milk as a rank poison. One swears by dog biscuits and another considers them trash, but the fact remains that many a delicate dog keeps well on biscuits who cannot eat ordinary food and they are certainly very convenient.

If you give your puppy milk, always add to it a spoonful of lime water, and put lime water into all the water that he drinks. Worms are soon found if you are the great cause of puppy existence. If you can keep your pup clear of worms he will have a good chance for his life, but let them once get hold of him, and hard and doubtful will be the struggle. Lime water in his food is a great preventive.

A pup must be fed often, certainly three times a day (I would suggest overeat himself, and should be watched to see if his food suits him).

He must eat no candy, another dog cause, nor sweet of any kind, nor fats. He may have a big bone, with next to nothing on it, to amuse himself and out his teeth on, but no small bones that he can chew up and swallow. He may have a saucer of bread and milk. His bread should be soaked in water and squeezed dry. This removes the yeast, which is injurious. He should have no meat at present, but he can have a little soup or gravy on his bread, and dog biscuits.

Food can be prepared in this way: Get a sheep's liver and boil till tender, take it out and add to the broth enough Indian meal, Italian points, or best (some use oatmeal or graham) boil until thoroughly done, chop the liver fine and stir in. When cold it should be quite stiff. Vegetables, beets or onions may be added.

Avoid fat like the plague, and veal is very bad. Dogs, like people, have peculiarities and cannot all be treated alike. A slice of meat that will make no impression on one will cause another to have fits. And then again food depends very largely on the amount of exercise taken.

We must always have fresh, clean water at hand.

A place to live. This also is largely an individual matter. The happiest and healthiest pup are not reared in satin-lined baskets in hot rooms. Neither are they subjected to cold and exposure. A little extreme is as bad as the other. A little King Charles needs more warmth than a little terrier. That's true, but if the latter setter stays out in a freezing cold kennel his growth will be checked and he will not be the dog he might have been.

My dog that has a wooden kennel, open at one side, but with a board about six inches wide nailed across at the bottom, plenty of soft hay inside, and a piece of carpet hanging from the top like a curtain. In that he was warm and cozy on the coldest night, in a room without a fire.

If you keep your dog in a kennel out of doors you must see that in summer it stands in the shade, and in cold and damp weather there should always be plenty of hay inside. A bed of old rags or carpet is no use, the poor dog can only lie on top of it. A kennel should always be raised from the ground by pieces of scantling nailed to the bottom, otherwise it will be damp. It should have a piece of carpet nailed so as to hang over the door in cold weather to keep out rain and snow. Many a dog suffers tortures from rheumatism and other lamenesses that are simple things, hay, piece of board and a scrap of old carpet would have kept in health and happiness. It is hard to be so good to a pet as to a stranger, but it is a pity to see a fine dog suffer so.

AT SANTA MONICA TODAY.

Bull tournament, Arizona Charlie's combination on beach, pompano fishing from Mammoth Wharf. Southern Pacific runs fall summer train service. Last train leaves Santa Monica at 6:45 p.m. Round trip, 50 cents.

THIS week is the third of the annual clearance sale, and to make it interesting to the ladies we have placed on special sale our entire line of real lace curtains of all kinds. Irish points, Brussels lace, Swiss tambour, point d'Inde, and all other makes of real lace curtains at the most livable prices you ever had named to you. If you need these goods you had better get them now, for you won't have another chance until our next sale. "City of London" Lace Curtains House, No. 211 South Broadway.

"JESSE MOORE" whistles are unexcelled for purity and quality.

HEALTH demands a healthy liver. Take Simmons' Liver Regulator for dyspepsia and indigestion.

## STOWAWAYS.

## How Venturesome Youths Steal Rides on Sea-going Craft.

(From a Special Contributor.)

Slipping in below decks where longshoremen, stevedores and expressmen are passing in and out in a continual stream offers the only possible chance of stealing a ride aboard the stowaway. And this is the method of the stowaway. He mingles in with a crowd of stevedores, perhaps even hires himself. Then about two hours before the vessel starts he disappears from view.

But now comes the great difficulty. Where shall he hide? On shipboard everything is done just right. Every square foot of the ship is patrolled by some one.

## Hiding in the stoke hole.

previously appointed. He cannot hide in the hold, for, aside from the pangs of hunger and thirst, he would be smothered to death. To go above decks is out of the question, and there is only one place left, the stoke hole.

It would probably be impossible to find a more undesirable berth than the stoke hole of an ocean steamer. Down in the depths of the vessel, cut off from all suggestions of daylight, surrounded by huge, seething boilers, the stoker himself can stand the intense heat only a few minutes at a time. Every object stands out in a relief so weird as to seem almost infernal, making it a hideous retreat even for a few hours. It is, however, the usual rendezvous of the stowaway. Sometimes on account of the heat or a miscalculation comes out before the vessel has left the pilot boat, in which case the stowaway is sent back and the pilot has arrested.

In England a boy can be sent to jail six months for stealing a ride. Usually, however, they manage to hold out until the vessel is well away to sea before making themselves known. As soon as he emerges a wretched specimen, his face black with coal dust, the stowaway is handed over to the first mate, who in turn presents him to the ship's commander, and only those who have seen a wretched sea captain can appreciate the position of a boy court-martialed before one. After being raked over and aft by this dignitary, the stowaway is put to work. The nature of his employment depends upon the qualifications of the boy. A common job assigned them is that of "spudding"—paring potatoes—for the cooks. Or he may be put to mopping the deck, or as he likes, possessing in appearance the stewards will likely let him help at the tables, where he can often make a neat sum on "tips."

When the ship gets to port, if in sailor parlance, "he has made it all right" with some of the crew, they will represent him as indispensable, and he can either remain on board or ashore, as he chooses. If he should the captain be rigidly strict, how-

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### LOS ANGELES ILLUSTRATED.

A new work to be entitled "Los Angeles Illustrated" is now being brought to the notice of our citizens by properly-authorized canvassers, who are provided with written credentials signed

THE TIMES-MIRROR CO.

### ANOTHER LOTTERY SCHEME.

Gambling is a passion that extends all over the world and has existed in some shape or other from the earliest days. The instinct of gambling seems to be born in the human race. One of the oldest civilized nations of the world, the Chinese, are inveterate gamblers and go to extreme lengths in this direction. It is not an uncommon thing there in the depth of winter for men to gamble away every stitch of clothing that they have on their backs, when they are turned out in the streets to perish, or sometimes they go yet further and will gamble for their fingers, the winner chopping off one of the loser's fingers with a sharp hatchet, although with satisfaction that can be to the winner it is not easy for the Caucasian mind to understand. As might be expected of a nation that is so nervous and highly strung, the Americans are also fond of gambling. It breaks out in every shape, in mining stocks, in railroad stocks, in wheat, in pork, in horse races, and in a dozen other ways. What may be termed our national exclamation, "You bet!" is an outcropping of this very common tendency.

A government cannot be expected to stop gambling any more than it can stop drinking or other doubtful habits to which poor humanity is addicted. All that a government can do in this direction is to restrain and regulate, and to see that the most effective practicable safeguards are placed around the steps of the unwary, young and foolish. Some time ago the government refused to any longer carry the literature of that gigantic fraud, the Louisiana Lottery Company, through the mails, which resulted in forcing the swindle out of existence, or rather into other channels. Since the Louisiana State Lottery went to pieces half a dozen other smaller concerns of a similar character have sprung up in its ruins, with offices located in the West Indies, Central America, and elsewhere. One of the most original of these schemes for fleecing people who want to get rich in a hurry is an enterprise known as the "Mutual Guarantee Company of Mexico (Incorporated)," with home offices in the City of Mexico. This company has recently opened a branch office in Los Angeles, and it is said that a number of our leading citizens have placed their names on its books as stockholders.

The plans of the company are set forth in the following innocent-looking prospectus, which, as stated by the company, is exceedingly simple:

"It is an established fact that a great desire prevails among the people to lay by a small sum annually for the demands of the future. The object of this company is to foster and encourage such frugality to the greatest extent and to give the greatest possible aid to every one alike in this direction.

"The simplicity of our method is such that every one may readily and thoroughly understand its operation. Contracts are issued to applicants in blocks of three, six, nine, etc. A purchase price and monthly installments are charged the holders thereof. The money accumulated from monthly installments is apportioned to the expense, reserve and redemption funds as hereinafter explained. With the moneys accumulated in the reserve and redemption funds the contracts are redeemed in their order as per table published in these pages, said payments to contract holders being made as soon as sufficient funds have accumulated for the purpose."

The proposition of the company is given later on in a pamphlet which has been issued. It is as follows:

"It sells and issues its contracts of \$1000 each, numbered consecutively, in blocks of three. At time of purchase the applicant pays a purchase price of \$30 for each block of three contracts, and agrees to pay monthly, on the first of each and every month, \$2 on each contract.

and void and of no effect, and the said holder forfeits all the payments made thereon to the several funds to which said payments have been apportioned, and said contracts shall be cancelled on the books of the company."

This enterprise is a lottery scheme pure and simple, under a new form, which has been cunningly devised for the purpose of entrapping such persons as would not think of purchasing tickets in a lottery. The enterprise was thoroughly exposed some time ago in Chicago, where it was at that time located, and has also been exposed in San Francisco. The United States government has refused to carry its matter through the mails, which ought to be a sufficient indication that it is an affair with which sensible people should have nothing to do. It is not necessary to go into details as to the manner in which the investor in this enterprise comes out at the wrong end. Probably some of those who have been victimized in the "sunk clubs" which have been formed in California during the past year might throw some light on the subject. It is enough to say that if any readers of The Times choose to go into this scheme after they have been warned, they must not expect any sympathy after they lose their money.

### A CONGRESSMAN ON CONGRESS.

The more the actions of the late unlamented Congress are examined and discussed, the more unsatisfactory do they appear to be. Even the Democrats who still swear by Cleveland are at their wits' end to find any redeeming features about the work of the party which has relieved the country by dissolving, and when questioned on the subject prefer to talk about something else.

The Congressmen are beginning to come home, and it is quite interesting to hear their opinions on what has been done. Among the severe critics of the dominant party in our national Legislature is Congressman Loud, who has been giving the San Francisco Call his ideas upon the occurrences of the past few months at Washington, of which he was a disgusted spectator. Mr. Loud prefaces his remarks by the opinion that Mr. Cleveland is "pig-headed."

According to this gentleman's views on national legislation the two sessions of the last Congress were so much time thrown away for worse than nothing, not to mention the expenditure of money and the waste of clean stationery and much ink and oratory. He thinks the results of the acts passed during both sessions of the last Congress will prove destructive and disastrous. The repeal of the Sherman silver-purchase law, without any substitute legislation to take its place, was a calamity that cannot be too deeply deplored. It convulsed the entire financial structure of the country. But that is only one evil, and its ruinous results are so well known in the West that it is needless to discuss it at this time.

As to the new tariff bill, Mr. Loud was unable to find words strong enough to condemn it. He said:

"It is a bad law; a disastrous measure. It is by far the worst tariff bill that ever has been passed. It is a stupendous combination of sectional legislation and personal interests from beginning to end. I cannot see a single redeeming feature in it, and it is not calculated to relieve the country of the evils from which it has suffered during the past year. Nothing save the irresistible force of industry and progress and indomitable American energy could overcome the stagnating influences of this law. It is bad from beginning to end, because it is in all its parts sectional and unfair."

Even so, Mr. Loud believes that if this were the end of tariff tinkering, business in all branches would revive, but unfortunately the country has no such assurance. On the contrary, the worst may be expected if the Democratic party secures control of the next Congress, and the administration of national affairs. The worse condition the country has to face was clearly indicated by the official utterances of the Democratic leaders a few days preceding the final passage of the Senate bill. They plainly stated that the passage of this bill was "but a step in the right direction," and that the party will not stop until absolute free trade is secured. By these utterances the Democratic party has, through its leaders, given notice that the work of destruction of American industries shall go on.

The worst feature of the tariff bill, this Congressman considers, is its sectionalism. A number of Senators favored a revenue tariff, but for the protection and benefit of their own sections only. In order to effect their objects they entered into a combine among themselves, each agreeing to assist the other in return for similar assistance. The President's action in allowing the bill to become a law

without his signature is believed to have been done for his own political purposes in the future.

As to the coming campaign, Mr. Loud thinks that the Republican party will undoubtedly make great gains and that there are strong hopes of a Republican majority, but it will be a hard fight, because the South will unquestionably send an almost solid Democratic delegation, while the Populist and Alliance elements in the South are to all intents and purposes Democratic. Meantime, it will be interesting to learn how the Democratic orators propose to explain away the results of two years of Democratic (mis)rule.

### REFORMING THE PRIMARIES.

An encouraging amount of interest is being taken throughout the country in projects for political reform. The Australian ballot system has been adopted in a number of States, and has given general satisfaction wherever it has received a fair trial. Just now much attention is being directed to the reform of the primaries, which people are beginning to understand constitute the "root of all evil" in American politics. In the Atlantic States two methods of abolishing the abuse and preserving the use of the primary system have been proposed. One of them, strongly urged in the recent message of Gov. Werts of New Jersey, may be called the New Jersey plan; the other the New York plan. They agree in the fundamental idea of putting the primaries under the protection of the Australian ballot. They differ in the methods of carrying out this idea.

The New Jersey plan provides for what it calls "nominating elections," at which the regular candidates of all parties are designated by the voters of all parties, each voting for only his own party's candidate. The ballots used are supplied by the State, and contain the names, which are certified to the official printing them by (1) the machine; (2) any recognized faction of the party; and (3) any considerable number of persons of the same party. Vacancies occurring before election are filled in all cases by the machine alone.

It will be noted that this plan tends rather to strengthen the machine in its present form. The New York plan, on the other hand, delivers the machine into the hands of the people. Nominations are to be made as they are now, by conventions, but every delegate to those conventions must be chosen at official primaries, where every member of the party can vote as freely and as secretly as he now does at the polls, and where any considerable number of persons can not only have any names they wish put on the official ballots, but can put inside the voting place their own judge and clerk of election. This is a simple plan. It bears much resemblance to the Postal Primary plan, which has been proposed in this city, and which was strongly advocated by The Times. Neither of the political parties in Los Angeles has seen fit to adopt this or any other similar plan during the present campaign, but there is every reason to hope that by the time the next campaign rolls around the great mass of voters will have been educated up to a point where they will demand such a reform as this in so decided and unmistakable manner that the bosses of each political party will be forced to listen to and grant what is asked. The coming city election will offer a good opportunity for a trial of one of these plans.

Meantime, let the fact not be lost sight of that all these reforms rest entirely with the individual voters, who under our system of government have the power to inaugurate any system of reform they please, if they will only join together, bestir themselves, and take a little interest in public affairs. Reforms cannot be effected by sitting down and growling at the rotten condition of politics, but by getting up and making a change in those conditions.

**COAST DEFENSE.**  
The question of coast defense is beginning to attract some attention in this country and it is none too soon. Americans as a nation are prone to be too neglectful of this subject. We are apt to think that as a nation we are impregnable and subject to no danger from the outside. Such a sense of false security is a danger and is liable some day to receive a sudden shock. Nobody doubts that, in case of attack from any outside power, the United States would in the end succeed in getting away with the adversary, but in the meantime a vast amount of damage might be done before we were prepared to make a successful defense.

The question of how our coast cities will be defended in the future has been settled by the entire success of experiments with the pneumatic gun at Sandy Hook. These guns are made for the United States government, and their purpose is to throw dynamite charges capable of sinking any ship. The tests made were entirely satisfactory. A projectile, weighing 150 pounds, of which 500 pounds was dynamite, was thrown a distance of one and a half miles. It took twenty-nine seconds for it to traverse that distance. For about one second there was silence, as the bomb was set to explode after it was under the water. Then a column of an acre or more of water was lifted 100 feet into the air, and the ocean for minutes afterward was in fierce commotion. Even had no vessel been hit such a projectile striking the water anywhere near it must have swamped it with water. The force of compressed air at a pressure of 1000 pounds per square inch furnished the power for this gun. It will

throw smaller projectiles, containing fifty pounds of dynamite, a distance of three and a half miles and with enough accuracy to hit any vessel within that distance. The government will no doubt order pneumatic guns for the defense of all our large cities. Perhaps, after a deep-water harbor shall have been created at San Pedro, we may have one or more of these guns. The defense of the Pacific Coast must not be neglected by the nation. Hitherto we have been in the habit of supposing that any attack would come from the Atlantic side, but in view of what is now happening across the Pacific, it would be foolish not to be prepared for any contingency that might arise in that quarter. The Japanese have already shown that they are able to wage war after modern methods, and by the time they and the Chinese get through with their little difficulty there is no telling what ambitious projects they may evolve. Let us not forget the old adage which tells us that in time of peace one should prepare for war.

The latest dispatches from Col. Breckinridge's district indicate that the hero of the Pollard escape has been snowed under, in the contest for the Democratic nomination, by a heavy majority. The fight has been one of the most intense ever waged in a Congress district in the United States. Mr. Breckinridge has brought to bear in his behalf all the machinery of political organization, backed by a brilliant personal canvass, which covered the entire district and continued with unabated vigor for several months. Opposed to his candidacy was the moral sense of the community, as represented by Col. Owens. The latter would have stood no chance against the Breckinridge machine, had it not been for the ladies who arrayed themselves solidly against Breckinridge, and entered into the canvass with a determination which pressed victory. Their prayers and persuasions have won the day, apparently, to their own credit and that of the State of Kentucky.

Treasury experts estimate that for the first half of the current fiscal year from July 1 to December 31, inclusive, the excess of the government's expenditures over its receipts will be only \$17,000,000. The average monthly deficit for the past year has been about \$6,000,000, but the income tax, the increased internal revenue tax, and the 40 per cent. duty on sugar are relied upon to average things up to the basis above noted. An average loss of \$3,000,000 per month is certainly better than a loss of \$6,000,000 per month. But the Democratic statement must be better than that if the credit and solvency of the government are to be maintained. The national expenditures are about \$1,000,000 per day, and unless the receipts are brought up to that figure, more money will have to be borrowed sooner or later.

Sugar has already advanced 14 cents per pound in the Eastern markets, as a result of the new tariff, and a further advance of not less than a half cent per pound is anticipated. An advance of 2 cents per pound would mean a better price of about \$100,000,000. This is a practical illustration of how the new Democratic tariff lifts the burdens from the shoulders of "the masses."

Under the McKinley act the pearl-button industry had grown to large proportions in this country, and had practically driven Austrian pearl buttons out of our markets. Under the Wilson-Gorman law all this is to be changed. The American pearl button factories will be closed, and the Austrian factories will quadruple their output. Of course, the new tariff gives general satisfaction in Austria.

The chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee in Mr. Wilson's district warns his party followers against overconfidence. There has been nothing in the election returns, thus far this year, which is calculated to inflate the Democratic mind with a surplus of confidence.

The State tax rate for the current year has been fixed at 49 cents and 3 mills on the \$100, as against 57 cents and 6 mills in 1893—a net reduction of 8 cents and 3 mills. Our Democratic friends are welcome to whatever capital they can make out of this.

**POLITICAL POINTS.**  
The "vindication" of the Cleveland administration has made a good beginning. It is a good thing that the Cleveland administration has made a good beginning. It is a good thing that the Cleveland administration has made a good beginning. It is a good thing that the Cleveland administration has made a good beginning.

Illinois Democrats are aiding the Republican cause by allowing Altgeld's "leadership" to continue prominent in their councils.

(Kansas City Journal.) The cuckoo has been careful how they try to detronize Gorman in Maryland. Without Gorman Maryland would probably be Republican.

Missouri has a political freak named B. Van Whisker. Of course he is a Populist; an open avowed one, and he has such a name. He is "in the hands of his friends," and they talk of sending him to Congress.

Maine and Vermont have set the pace. It is a pretty fast pace, but California can keep up with it if Republicans do their duty. This is a record-smashing year, and California ought to do a little smashing.

Gen. Daniel H. Hastings will open his campaign in Pennsylvania, September 17, and expects to speak in forty counties before election day. The Pennsylvania Republicans are expected to increase Gorman's majority of some 180,000 to a round 200,000 for Hastings.

(Kansas City Journal.) Perhaps the Democratic party might learn the lesson of time in which to experiment, but as the coast falls upon and paralyzes the country the opportunity for further kindergarten work will have to be denied.

(Chicago Inter Ocean.) Gov. McKinley says that during the eighteen months that the Democratic President and Democratic Congress have been running the government of the United States has been running. The Governor is mistaken. About three million idle workmen have been running about trying to find employment.

The San Francisco Star alleges that M. M. Bates once upon a time borrowed \$5000 from the late Leland Stanford, and that therefore, Mr. Bates is a "railroad candidate." The fact that Mr. Bates borrowed money from Mr. Stanford is a fact—has about as much relation to Mr. Bates' attitude on the railroad question as the spots on the sun have to the birth of a pair of twins in Kentucky.

**The Linotype.**  
(Santa Cruz Sentinel.) The editor of the Oakland Times says that he has ordered three typesetting machines. The editor of the same city is about to put them in also. These will be the first machines to be introduced in this section of the State. The Los Angeles Times has none of them successfully at work. By the way, the San Francisco Chronicle has a typesetting machine, possibly the San Francisco papers may introduce type-setting machines.

### ORANGE COUNTY POLITICS.

#### POPULISTS PUT A TICKET IN THE FIELD.

#### A Difficult Matter to Secure Candidates—The Platform Adopted—Republican and Democratic Primaries.

SANTA ANA, Sept. 15.—(Special Correspondence.) Nobody doubted that it was a warm day in Santa Ana today, politically as well as climatically. The sun had not appeared far above the Eastern hills before the ward politician was astir, and the Populist hosts from the country began to arrive for the purpose of holding a county convention. By 10 o'clock, or a little after, G.A.R. Hall was fairly well filled with enthusiastic Populists, and as the sun crept up a little higher and the hot wind blew unwelcome from off the desert, the sweat beads on the foreheads of the delegates as they began the work of the convention.

C. C. Edinger, chairman of the County Central Committee, called the meeting to order, stating the purpose for which they had assembled—the selection of a ticket for county officers that they could elect next November. He added, however, that their success this day depended largely upon the kind of men they selected on the ticket to represent their party. After urging the convention to select men for standing bearers who were firm, had backbone and who would stand with their party, he read the call for the convention, and then called for the selection of a temporary chairman. G. D. Cooke of Santa Ana district, and Responder, J. E. W. of Orange was asked to record the proceedings of the assembly.

Mr. W. was called to the rostrum to preside he thanked the convention for the honor conferred upon him, and stated freely that he considered the election of the Populist party tonight at the present time than they have ever been before at any previous time. He then read an extract from a Los Angeles paper, in reference to women men in the United States, and made up his mind to become a Populist, if the Republicans would not declare unequivocally for the free coinage of silver and gold, for which the audience called upon to respond with a modest amount of applause.

The work of selecting committees was then begun. A motion was made and carried that the committee on Resolutions, consisting of five, one member from each Supervisorial district, on Permanent Organization and Order of Business, Credentials and Platform and Resolutions. The chairman stated that he did not feel competent to appoint the committees without the aid of the convention, and therefore asked that each Supervisorial district cause for a few minutes to make up a list of names desired on the several committees, and hand the same to him. To this there was some objection, as many delegates did not know what Supervisorial district they were in, and consequently did not know in just what portion of the hall to flock. In a few moments, however, a party was found who gave the district, and the names were written out and sent to the chairman for his judgment to be passed upon them. As a result the following committees were made:

Permanent Organization and Order of Business—F. L. Sexton, W. H. Young, Carl Rabb, H. C. Cullen, H. Hamilton. Credentials—C. C. Edinger, J. G. Walker, J. M. Woodward, F. P. Wom, F. Buckheim. Platform and Resolutions—J. P. Leslie, E. Dixon Smith, J. A. Campbell, James Smith.

Before taking the noon recess the following resolution was introduced by the chairman, E. D. Cooke, and was unanimously adopted: "Resolved, that upon the reassembling of this convention after the noon recess, each precinct shall be prepared to name its choice for Supervisorial district its choice for judicial township its choice for nomination for County Clerk, and its choice for nomination for County Auditor, and that the names be written out and sent to the chairman for his judgment to be passed upon them. As a result the following committees were made:

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### POPULISTS AND ABOUT SIX DOLLARS IN PROMISE TO PAY.

The selection of the Supervisors being first in order the work was proceeded with as follows, each member being elected by acclamation: First District, C. C. Edinger; Second District, J. P. Leslie; Third District, W. H. Young; Fourth District, J. M. Woodward; Fifth District, J. G. Walker; Sixth District, J. A. Campbell; Seventh District, J. E. W. of Orange; Eighth District, J. P. Leslie; Ninth District, J. M. Woodward; Tenth District, J. G. Walker; Eleventh District, J. A. Campbell; Twelfth District, J. E. W. of Orange; Thirteenth District, J. P. Leslie; Fourteenth District, J. M. Woodward; Fifteenth District, J. G. Walker; Sixteenth District, J. A. Campbell; Seventeenth District, J. E. W. of Orange; Eighteenth District, J. P. Leslie; Nineteenth District, J. M. Woodward; Twentieth District, J. G. Walker; Twenty-first District, J. A. Campbell; Twenty-second District, J. E. W. of Orange; Twenty-third District, J. P. Leslie; Twenty-fourth District, J. M. Woodward; Twenty-fifth District, J. G. Walker; Twenty-sixth District, J. A. Campbell; Twenty-seventh District, J. E. W. of Orange; Twenty-eighth District, J. P. Leslie; Twenty-ninth District, J. M. Woodward; Thirtieth District, J. G. Walker; Thirty-first District, J. A. Campbell; Thirty-second District, J. E. W. of Orange; Thirty-third District, J. P. Leslie; Thirty-fourth District, J. M. Woodward; Thirty-fifth District, J. G. Walker; Thirty-sixth District, J. A. Campbell; Thirty-seventh District, J. E. W. of Orange; Thirty-eighth District, J. P. Leslie; Thirty-ninth District, J. M. Woodward; Fortieth District, J. G. Walker; Forty-first District, J. A. Campbell; Forty-second District, J. E. W. of Orange; Forty-third District, J. P. Leslie; Forty-fourth District, J. M. Woodward; Forty-fifth District, J. G. Walker; Forty-sixth District, J. A. Campbell; Forty-seventh District, J. E. W. of Orange; Forty-eighth District, J. P. Leslie; Forty-ninth District, J. M. Woodward; Fiftieth District, J. G. Walker; Fifty-first District, J. A. Campbell; Fifty-second District, J. E. W. of Orange; Fifty-third District, J. P. Leslie; Fifty-fourth District, J. M. Woodward; Fifty-fifth District, J. G. Walker; Fifty-sixth District, J. A. Campbell; Fifty-seventh District, J. E. W. of Orange; Fifty-eighth District, J. P. Leslie; Fifty-ninth District, J. M. Woodward; Sixtieth District, J. G. Walker; Sixty-first District, J. A. Campbell; Sixty-second District, J. E. W. of Orange; Sixty-third District, J. P. Leslie; Sixty-fourth District, J. M. Woodward; Sixty-fifth District, J. G. Walker; Sixty-sixth District, J. A. Campbell; Sixty-seventh District, J. E. W. of Orange; Sixty-eighth District, J. P. Leslie; Sixty-ninth District, J. M. Woodward; Seventieth District, J. G. Walker; Seventy-first District, J. A. Campbell; Seventy-second District, J. E. W. of Orange; Seventy-third District, J. P. Leslie; Seventy-fourth District, J. M. Woodward; Seventy-fifth District, J. G. Walker; Seventy-sixth District, J. A. Campbell; Seventy-seventh District, J. E. W. of Orange; Seventy-eighth District, J. P. Leslie; Seventy-ninth District, J. M. Woodward; Eightieth District, J. G. Walker; Eighty-first District, J. A. Campbell; Eighty-second District, J. E. W. of Orange; Eighty-third District, J. P. Leslie; Eighty-fourth District, J. M. Woodward; Eighty-fifth District, J. G. Walker; Eighty-sixth District, J. A. Campbell; Eighty-seventh District, J. E. W. of Orange; Eighty-eighth District, J. P. Leslie; Eighty-ninth District, J. M. Woodward; Ninetieth District, J. G. Walker; Ninety-first District, J. A. Campbell; Ninety-second District, J. E. W. of Orange; Ninety-third District, J. P. Leslie; Ninety-fourth District, J. M. Woodward; Ninety-fifth District, J. G. Walker; Ninety-sixth District, J. A. Campbell; Ninety-seventh District, J. E. W. of Orange; Ninety-eighth District, J. P. Leslie; Ninety-ninth District, J. M. Woodward; One hundredth District, J. G. Walker; One hundred and first District, J. A. Campbell; One hundred and second District, J. E. W. of Orange; One hundred and third District, J. P. Leslie; One hundred and fourth District, J. M. Woodward; One hundred and fifth District, J. G. Walker; One hundred and sixth District, J. A. Campbell; One hundred and seventh District, J. E. W. of Orange; One hundred and eighth District, J. P. Leslie; One hundred and ninth District, J. M. Woodward; One hundred and tenth District, J. G. Walker; One hundred and eleventh District, J. A. Campbell; One hundred and twelfth District, J. E. W. of Orange; One hundred and thirteenth District, J. P. Leslie; One hundred and fourteenth District, J. M. Woodward; One hundred and fifteenth District, J. G. Walker; One hundred and sixteenth District, J. A. Campbell; One hundred and seventeenth District, J. E. W. of Orange; One hundred and eighteenth District, J. P. Leslie; One hundred and nineteenth District, J. M. Woodward; One hundred and twentieth District, J. G. Walker; One hundred and twenty-first District, J. A. Campbell; One hundred and twenty-second District, J. E. W. of Orange; One hundred and twenty-third District, J. P. Leslie; One hundred and twenty-fourth District, J. M. Woodward; One hundred and twenty-fifth District, J. G. Walker; One hundred and twenty-sixth District, J. A. Campbell; One hundred and twenty-seventh District, J. E. W. of Orange; One hundred and twenty-eighth District, J. P. Leslie; One hundred and twenty-ninth District, J. M. Woodward; One hundred and thirtieth District, J. G. Walker; One hundred and thirty-first District, J. A. Campbell; One hundred and thirty-second District, J. E. W. of Orange; One hundred and thirty-third District, J. P. Leslie; One hundred and thirty-fourth District, J. M. Woodward; One hundred and thirty-fifth District, J. G. Walker; One hundred and thirty-sixth District, J. A. Campbell; One hundred and thirty-seventh District, J. E. W. of Orange; One hundred and thirty-eighth District, J. P. Leslie; One hundred and thirty-ninth District, J. M. Woodward; One hundred and fortieth District, J. G. Walker; One hundred and forty-first District, J. A. Campbell; One hundred and forty-second District, J. E. W. of Orange; One hundred and forty-third District, J. P. Leslie; One hundred and forty-fourth District, J. M. Woodward; One hundred and forty-fifth District, J. G. Walker; One hundred and forty-sixth District, J. A. Campbell; One hundred and forty-seventh District, J. E. W. of Orange; One hundred and forty-eighth District, J. P. Leslie; One hundred and forty-ninth District, J. M. Woodward; One hundred and fiftieth District, J. G. Walker; One hundred and fifty-first District, J. A. Campbell; One hundred and fifty-second District, J. E. W. of Orange; One hundred and fifty-third District, J. P. Leslie; One hundred and fifty-fourth District, J. M. Woodward; One hundred and fifty-fifth District, J. G. 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Campbell; Two hundred and forty-seventh District, J. E. W. of Orange; Two hundred and forty-eighth District, J. P. Leslie; Two















Monday  
and Tuesday.

**A Grand Culmination to the  
Season's Bargain-giving.**

Resplendent with remarkable retailing, with thousands of notable novelties and necessities heretofore unseen on any retail counter, with hundreds of special purchases picked up by Jacoby Bros. for bright buyers on the dull markets last summer and reserved for this eventful epoch. Monday and Tuesday will be buying time—bargain time—saving time—your time—at Jacoby Bros.

**Extra Specials in Jacoby Bros.' ECONOMY SHOE DEPT.**  
123 N. Spring St.

ASK TO SEE THE BARGAIN BASKETS.		
	Bargain basket No. 1 contains Children's Dongola Button Shoes, in sizes 8½ to 11, at.....	90c
	Bargain basket No. 2 contains Children's Tan Goat Button Shoes, sizes 8½ to 11, at.....	75c
	Bargain basket No. 3 contains Children's Dongola Button Shoes, sizes 6 to 8, at.....	65c
	Bargain basket No. 4 contains Misses' Dongola Button Shoes, sizes 12 to 2, at.....	85c
	Bargain basket No. 5 contains Misses' Tan and Black Dongola Button Shoes, sizes 13 to 2, at.....	\$1.00
	Bargain basket No. 6 contains Misses' Grain, Tipped Button Shoes, sizes 13 to 2, extra serviceable, at.....	\$1.00
Economy	Bargain basket No. 7 contains Misses' Canvas Lace Shoes, sizes 13½ to 2, at.....	\$1.00
Shoe Dept.	Bargain basket No. 8 contains Misses' Dongola Oxfords, sizes 12 to 2, at.....	60c
123 North	Bargain basket No. 9 contains Youths' Veal Calf Shoes, sizes 12 to 2, at.....	\$1.00
Main st.	Bargain basket No. 10 contains Ladies' Grain, three-point Slippers, sizes 3, 4 and 8 only, at.....	50c
	Bargain basket No. 11 contains Ladies' Satin Calf Button Shoes, sizes 3 to 7, at.....	\$1.25
	Bargain basket No. 12 contains Men's Buff Lace Shoes, sizes 6 to 10, at.....	\$1.50
	Bargain basket No. 13 contains Men's Buff Congress Shoes, sizes 7 to 11, at.....	\$1.25
	Bargain basket No. 14 contains Men's Buff Calf Congress Shoes, all sizes 6 to 11, at.....	\$1.50
We call extra special attention to the above bargains. An inspection will prove a saving of from 40 to 50 per cent. on every one of the above-enumerated prices.		

## Extra Specials this Week.

Extra special for this week in Misses' and Children's School Shoes.	
Very serviceable Grain, Button School Shoes, sizes 6 to 8, at.....	90c
Very serviceable Grain, Button School Shoes, sizes 8½ to 12, at.....	\$1.00
Very serviceable Grain, Button School Shoes, 12½ to 2, at.....	\$1.25

**Our Men's Hat Bargains.**

	Lot 1—Odds and ends in Straw Hats, worth \$1.00, 100 pieces, \$1.00	25c	Lot 5—J. B. Stetson's Derby Hats, last year's styles, assorted shapes, worth \$4, at.....	\$1.50
Hat	Lot 2—Men's Wool Crush Hats in light and black colors, at....	45c	The latest styles and designs Fedoroderm Hats, in brown and black shades, at.....	\$2.50
Stale	Lot 3—Men's Wool Fedora Hats, brown and black shades, at.....	85c	Lot 6—H. H. H. Youmans' Fall style, in all the different shapes, at.....	\$3.00
	Lot 4—Seal Brown and Black Derby Hats last year's styles, worth \$3.90, at.....	\$1.00		

•••••

disputes that rk, and clears of an officer's	by the congress, in its final resolutions, are the following: ... Establishing the immediate repeal of the	do something to make the uninhabited habitable. <b>FINAL NOTES.</b>
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Desert Land Act.  
Asking for the appointment of a

do something to make the uninhabitable habitable.

FINAL NOTES.

men in the Territory, expressed a desire to join hands with Los Angeles some harmonious work for mutual

two of the most prominent men in the region, Lake, and it has their cordial approval. The proposition comes from L. Stevenson, the leading irrigator of the region, and from G. H. ...

lemen suggest the appointment of committees by the Los Angeles and San Francisco Chambers of Commerce to jointly consider any question of mutual interest which

place of meeting is already attracting attention of irrigationists to the state of New Mexico, and its possibilities for development when Statehood is finally achieved.

was a trip up the now famous  
railroad to the top of Pike's Peak  
compared with the trip up Mt. Lowe.  
something awe-inspiring and nerve-

eighteen to twenty-six feet in elevation, but not nearly so steep as up Echo Mountain, where the grade is from forty-five to sixty feet in the 100, the steepest grade in the world. But the total ascent to Echo

nine miles, and we reach to a point 100 feet above sea level, where we are promptly respond with a hemorrhage, where there are several fainting

struction, the engine fitted with a wheel in the bottom which worked cograil in the middle of the track, a tight grip constantly while going

ask-  
one  
the

snowstorm; thermometer at 30 de-  
zero, and the warm stove in the  
ment headquarters a center of a-  
for all hands—and feet. The sea-

Echo Mountain trip can be made third of this sum, and it does not h  
of the disagreeable things name  
attendant upon its ascent. The vi  
our own southern mountain is

the blue Pacific in the distance, when not obscured by clouds or driven winds, the view is something fine and awe-inspiring. There

The work of discussing plans for finding whatever benefits there may be in California under the Carey bill is entrusted to a commission composed of such men as Lionel A. Sheldon,

Los Angeles, and one or two other  
mized authorities on the questions i  
FRED L. A.

My hot-air furnace will warm a house in thirty minutes. Burns two hods of coal a day. Low price. In It. F. E. Browns, No. 314 South Spr

**Cure Your Dandruff.**  
It looks bad and leads to a disease of the scalp.

STERDMAN'S Soothing Powders  
be preventive as well as curative. It  
has been recognised for over fifty years